UNITED NATIONS

CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

Distr.
GENERAL

CEDAW/C/13/Add.1
15 December 1986

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION

Second Periodic Reports of States parties

Addendum

HUNGARY

V.86-63235

PART I

Discrimination of any kind on grounds of sex, religion or nationality is alien to the social system, political regime, legislation and legal practice of the Hungarian People's Republic. This principle is laid down in the Constitution, the fundamental law of Hungary; its enforcement and consistent application is guaranteed by a number of statutory provisions, and its violation is punishable by penal, civil and administrative sanctions in cases specified by law.

Accordingly the Hungarian People's Republic is party to all international conventions on human rights which exclude and order to punish any form of discrimination.

The Hungarian People's Republic took an active part in the elaboration of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, supported and voted for the Convention adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 18 December 1979, and was among the first to become a party to it. The Convention was promulgated by Law-Decree No. 10 of 1982 and thereby became an integral part of the national law.

In Hungary there exist all legal conditions for the practical enjoyment of equality by women. As is reflected in the Report, the provisions of law as well as the economic, cultural and health measures devised to ensure for women the full enjoyment of equality change, develop and widen in scope parellel to social progress and the growth of material resources. The development of Hungary's legal system in the course of socialist construction reflects an earnest endeavour of the State to create as favourable conditions as possible, in terms of both material resources and mentality, for the combination of women's gainful activity and maternity. At present women account for 52 % of Hungary's population of 10.6 million.

The Hungarian People's Republic has undertaken to implement the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and to comply with the obligations emanating therefrom for the States parties.

The principles and measures required by the Convention were spelled out in Hungarian legislation prior to the entry into force of the Convention and even go beyond its scope in several respects.

PART II.

The implementation of the Convention is ensured by the following legislative acts, administrative regulations and other measures:

Add. Part I of the Convention /Articles 1 to 6/

The Hungarian People's Republic comes out at every international forum for the observance of and respect for human rights and equality, including the equality of women, and condemns any form of discrimination.

All forms of discrimination are prohibited by the Constitution, and violation of this principle entails application of severe sanctions.

Act I of 1972 on the Amendment of Act XX of 1949 and the Integrated Text of the Constitution of the Hungarian People's Republic states the following:

"Art. 61 /2/ Discrimination of any kind against citizens on grounds of sex, religion or nationality is a severely punishable offence."

"Art. 62 /1/ Women in the Hungarian People's Republic enjoy equal rights with men.

/2/ The equal rights of women are implemented by provision of appropriate employment opportunities and working conditions, maternity leave with pay in the event of pregnancy and childbirth, increased legal protection of mother and child, and a system of maternity and child welfare institutions."

These provisions of the Constitution are given effect by detailed regulations relating to social, political and cultural life, employment and the family.

The Hungarian system of law is in keeping with the provision of the Convention that adoption

of special measures aimed at protecting maternity shall not be considered discriminatory. Any ideology professing the inferiority or superiority of either sex and any practice reflecting such ideology are incompatible with the socialist order of society.

The Hungarian People's Republic is a party to the Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others /done at New York on 21 March 1950/, which was promulgated by Law-Decree No. 34 of 1955.

Add. Part II of the Convention /Articles 7 to 9/

In consistent observance of the principle of equality the Constitution guarantees the right for all citizens, men and women alike, to participate in social and political affairs. At the same time it is a constitutional duty of citizens to discharge their public functions, elective or appointive:

"Art. 68 /1/ Every citizen has the right to take part in the management of public affairs; it is his duty to discharge his public functions conscientiously."

Another important form of participation in public affairs is the presentation of proposals of public interest to political and social organizations, which are under the obligation to consider such proposals on their merits:

"Art. 68 /2/ Citizens may bring forward proposals of public interest to political and social organizations. Such proposals shall be judged on their merits."

Where appropriate, the Government organs regularly request the opinion of Hungarian women, which is represented by the National Council of Hungarian Women.

The right to vote and to be elected is likewise regulated by the Constitution with full respect for the equality of sexes:

"Art. 72 /1/ All adult citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic have the right to vote."

"Art. 73 /1/ Every citizen who has the vote is eligible for election as a Member of Parliament or as a councillor."

This aspect is covered in detail by Act III of 1983 on the Election of Members of Parliament and of Councillors, which introduced the mandatory nomination of two or more candidates.

Women's participation in public life is illustrated by the following statistical data:

The right to vote is exercised by 98-99 % of women entitled to vote, and a large number of them are elected to political, social and mass organizations.

At present 81 out of the 387 Members of Parliament are women /representing 21 % of the total/. This ratio was higher /27 %/ before 1985, but, with the nomination of several candidates, a greater proportion of citizens voted for male representatives, which indicates that old traditions and prejudices are still to be overcome in full.

The ratio of women among councillors /members of the local organs of state power/ is 31 % /equal to that of 1981/.

The ratio of women in the committees of the Patriotic People's Front comprising broad strata of society is steadily increasing /39 % at present/.

Women play a traditionally important role in the trade unions as the largest of mass organizations in Hungary /and represent 55 % of all trade union functionaries/.

Some 48 % of functionaries in the cooperative movement are women.

The National Council of Hungarian Women works together with other social organizations for the full implementation of women's equality. It is one of its many concerns to keep under review the social aspects of the situation of women, making analyses, formulating proposals and joining efforts to see that women's equality in work, public life and the family is implemented as fully as possible through government measures and social action. The Council is also concerned to see whether new legislations adopted in parallel with social progress or draft amendments of existing laws provide for the necessary measure of protection for women or are guided by the modern concept of equality; whether social progress calls for new legislation or amendments to existing laws; and how the measures for the protection of women, mothers, children and the family are implemented. It gives its opinion on proposed laws and, where necessary, initiates legislation or legislative amendments. It makes

surveys and analyses of the practical implementation and social impact of certain laws and social policy measures concerning women, children and the family and works out proposals in the light of experience for government organs and the legislature.

The Hungarian Government encourages and promotes its representation by women in the work of international organizations and other fora.

Women in the Hungarian People's Republic enjoy equality in respect of acquiring, changing or keeping their nationality. Legislation provides for guarantees against the automatic change or loss of women's nationality as a result of their marriage. The full equality of sexes is reflected in Act V of 1957 on Nationality:

" Art. 1 /1/ A Hungarian citizen is a person who:

/a/ is the child of a parent of Hungarian nationality;

/b/ has acquired Hungarian nationality by naturalization or re-naturalization;

/c/ was a Hungarian citizen at the date of the entry into force of the present Act, unless he/she lost his/her nationality."

Accordingly, in the Hungarian concept of law, a women of Hungarian nationality does not change her nationality as a result of marriage with a foreign citizen. Women enjoy equal rights with men in respect of the nationality of their child as well.

Add. Part III of the Convention /Articles 10 to 14/

The Constitution not only guarantees the constant improvement of citizens' education, but also spells out the right of all citizens to education:

"Art. 18. The Hungarian People's Republic... guarantees the constant education and training of citizens."

"Art. 59 /1/ The Hungarian People's Republic ensures the right to education for every citizen."

The general rules concerning the right to work, to remuneration according to work, the right to rest, social insurance and health care are also contained in the Constitution:

"Art. 14 /1/ The basis of the social order of the Hungarian People's Republic is labour."

"Art. 55 /1/ The Hungarian People's Republic guarantees the right of its citizens to work and to remuneration according to the quantity and quality of work performed."

"Art. 56 /1/ The Hungarian People's Republic ensures for its citizens the right to rest.

/2/ The Hungarian People's Republic enforces this right by the statutory establishment of the working time, by guaranteeing paid holidays and by supporting the organization of rest and recreation."

"Art. 57 /1/ Citizens in the Hungarian People's Republic have the right to the protection of life, corporal integrity and health.

/2/ The Hungarian People's Republic enforces this right by the organization of labour safety, health institutions and medical services, and by the protection of the human environment."

Art. 58 /1/ Citizens in the Hungarian People's Republic have the right to financial support in case of old age, disease and disability.

/2/ The Hungarian People's Republic guarantees the right to financial support by a social insurance scheme and a system of social institutions."

The establishement of employment relations and the rights and duties arising from emloyment are regulated in detail by Act II of 1967 on the Labour Code, which guarantees the equality of sexes in this field and devotes especial attention to the increased protection of women, taking account of their physical and biological condition and of the requirements indispensable for them to fulfil their role as mothers:

"Art. 18 /3/ In establishing emloyment relations and defining the rights and duties arising from employment no discrimination shall be made against employees on account of sex, age, nationality, race or social origin."

"Art. 19 /2/ Employment shall not be denied to pregnant women or mothers on account of pregnancy or motherhood. Under similar conditions prevailing, pregnant women and mothers with small children shall enjoy preference in respect of employment."

"Art. 20 /2/ Women and minors shall not be assigned to work liable to be injurious to them in

view of their physical condition or of development."

"Art. 26 /4/ The employer shall not terminate the employment of a pregnant woman or a mother during the period of pregnancy and nursing, before the expiry of the 6th month following childbirth, and during the period of leave for child care."

"Art. 38 /3/ A working woman from the fourth month of her pregnancy shall by no means be required to work overtime or to be on stand-by duty until her child completes six months of age, while from that period until the child completes one year of age she may be assigned to such work or duty with her consent only..."

"Art. 42 /2/ Mothers shall be entitled to supplementary leave...."

The relevant provisions of Decree No. 48/1979. /XII. 1 ./ of the Council of Ministers on the Enforcement of the Labour Code including the following:

"Art. 47 /2/ A working mother, and a working father rearing his child alone, shall be entitled to an annual supplementary leave of

- 2 working days for one child;
- 5 working days for two children;
- 9 working days for three children or more under 14 years of age."

"Art. 54 /1/ A pregnant woman or a child-bearing mother shall be entitled to a maternity leave of 24 weeks, four of which shall be taken before the probable date of delivery."

A mother shall be entitled to her full pay during the entire period of maternity leave. A one-time maternity grant of 4,000 forints shall also be due for the first and every further child. This grant and a maternity leave of six weeks shall be due in case of stillbirth as well. The maternity leave may be enjoyed by an adoptive mother from the date of taking the child into her care, but not later than the 20th week from the birth of the child.

Nursing mothers in employment are granted time-off with average pay. They are allowed two daily nursing periods of 45 minutes each until the end of the sixth month of nursing and one daily nursing period of 45 minutes until the end of the ninth month of nursing. This benefit is also enjoyed by hand-feeding and adoptive mothers.

In Hungary 82 % of women of working age are in employment, and women represent 48 % of all active earners.

With the concurrence of the trade unions, the organs of state administration keep under review the types of work which, with the advance of science and technology, are likely to involve hazards to women's health, extending or reducing their range in the light of findings.

Decree No. 6/1982. /VI. 12./ of the Minister of Health on the Protection of the Health and Physical Integrity of Women and Minors provides the following:

"Art. 2 /1/ Women... shall not be employed in types of work harmful to health or under conditions of

work likely to involve increased hazards to health, physical integrity, or children yet unborn...".

The types of work harmful to health and physical integrity are listed in the annex to the said Decree. The prohibitive list is subject to review when changes occur in working conditions, on medical advise, or else every five years.

The state-financed child-care allowance scheme, which was introduced in 1967, was a great achievement of Hungary's social policy. Under it, a working mother was allowed, after expiry of the maternity leave, to stay at home to attend to her child until he completed 3 years of age, with the original monthly sum of the allowance being fixed at Ft 800 for the first child, at Ft 900 for the second child, and at Ft 1,000 for the third child. In accordance with the relevant provisions still in force, the employment relations of mothers on this scheme are maintained, and the duration of the benefit is counted towards the period of service.

The child-care allowance scheme has undergone significant changes since its introduction /Decree No. 10/1982. /IV. 16./ of the Council of Ministers/. Whereas previously only a mother or a single father was entitled to this benefit before the child's completion of one year of age, now a father may also avail himself, instead of the mother, of this scheme. After the child completes 18 months of age, the beneficiaries may, while on the scheme, work half the statutory working time. The enjoyment of this benefit may be interrupted once a year or, in justified cases, several times /for family reasons/. From 1 January 1985 the benefit is extended to day-time university and college students. From 1 March 1986 the parent of a child who suffers from a illness or is of

bodily or mental infirmity is also entitled to the benefit of this scheme, with twice the amount of the child-care allowance, until the child completes six years of age.

In 1985 the total sum of the allowance was Ft 2.8 billion enjoyed by 83 % of the entitled persons.

In 1985 a new Social insurance measure, the child-care benefit was introduced which represents a much higher level of social provision than the child-care allowance as its amount follows to some extent the scale of individual wages or sick-pay /Decree No. 1/1985. /I. 17./ and 3/1985. /I. 17./ of the Council of Ministers as amended by Decrees No. 2/1986. /II.27./ and 5/1986. /II. 27./ of the Council of Ministers/. Under this scheme, a working mother or a working father rearing his child alone may choose to stay at home - from 1 March 1985 until the child completes one year of age and then form 1 March 1986 until the child completes one and a half years of age - and is entitled to a child-care benefit equal to her/his wage within a certain limit. The amount of the child-care benefit accordingly varies but shall not be less than the lowest amount of the old-age pension and shall not be more than twice that amount.

For the time being, the two schemes /child-care allowance and child-care benefit/ run parallel, meaning that after expiry of the child-care benefit parents are automatically entitled to a child-care allowance until the child completes 3 years of age or, in case of gravely defective children, 6 years of age. Where, in case of several children or low wages, the amount of the child-care allowance exceeds that of the child-care benefit, the entitled parent is free to choose the more favourable scheme.

By the introduction of the child-care benefit the Hungarian Government is seeking to create favourable material conditions for child-rearing as a socially useful activity, thus promoting child-care in the home and mothers' release from work.

In 1985 the total amount of child-care benefit was 1.6 billion forints, and 220,000 parents availed themselves of the two schemes.

The basic principle of social insurance, namely the right to financial support in case of old age, illness and disability, is laid down in the Constitution as a civic right:

"Art. 58 /1/ The citizens of the Hungarian People's Republic have the right to financial support in case of old age, disease and disability.

/2/ The Hungarian People's Republic guarantees the right to financial support within the social insurance scheme and by a system of social institutions."

Under the Social Security Act /Act II of 1975/, social insurance is a task of the State, which shall devote special care to material support for women, young people, and families with children, particularly those with several children /para. 2 of Art. 4/, and childbearing women shall be entitled to maternity and confinement allowance and maternity benefit /Articles 23, 25 and 26/.

All working parents are entitled to a sick-pay for the purpose of nursing their ill children. The past 5 years have witnessed a continuous development of this benefit. From 1 September 1985, the period of entitlement to a sick-pay is considerably longer, extending until

the child's completion of 10 years of age. The sick-pay is due for the duration of the contingency if the child is under one year of age, for 84 days /as against 60/ a year if the child is over one year but under three years of age, for 42 days /as against 30/ or, in the case of a single parent, 84 days a year if the child is over three but under six years of age, and for 14 or, in the case of a single parent, 28 days a year if the child over six but under ten years of age. The new measure allows the unused part of the sick-pay period to be carried over into the next year.

The Labour Code enforcement Decree as amended in 1981 entitles a working mother or a working father rearing the child alone to one day off without pay a month if either parent attends to at least two children under 14 years of age /Art. 56/.

During the past five years the amount of the family allowance was also considerably increased and the scope of entitlement to it was enlarged.

The retirement age in Hungary is 55 years for women and 60 years for men.

Women in both urban and rural areas benefit from the political, legal, social, economic, financial, health and cultural measures ensuring their equality.

Add. Part IV of the Convention /Articles 15 and 16/

The equality of citizens before the law is expressed in both the Constitution and the Civil Code, under which everyone, including women, has legal capa-

city. Women enjoy equal rights with men in making contract, possessing property and participating in all phases of judicial and administrative proceedings.

Art. 8 of the Civil Code provides:

"/1/ Everyone in the Hungarian People's Republic shall have legal capacity and may have rights and obligations.

/2/ Legal capacity shall be equal irrespective of age, sex, race, nationality or religion.

/3/ A contract or unilateral declaration restricting legal capacity shall be null and void."

Art. 48 of Act III of 1952 on Civil Procedure provides: "A party to a lawsuit may be a person who may have rights and obligations under the rules of civil law /capacity to sue and to be sued/."

The Constitution /Art. 15/ protects the institutions of marriage and the family in keeping with the principles of equality and non-discrimination of sexes. The family law /Act IV of 1952 on Marriage, the Family and Guardianship as amended by Act I of 1974/ is in comformity with this constitutional principle. Its relevant provisions include the following:

"Art. 1. The purpose of the Act on Marriage, the Family and Guardianship is, in pursuance of Articles 15, 16 and 62 of the Consitution and in accordance with the social order and the socialist conception of the People's Republic, to regulate and protect the institutions of marriage and the family, to ensure the equal rights of spouses during marriage and in family life...".

Accordingly the spouses enjoy equal rights in the conclusion of marriage, during its subsistence and at its dissolution as well as in the common matters of marital life, including those concerning property and the child /parental supervision/, the paramount consideration being the interest of the child.

"Art. 23. Husband and wife shall have equal rights and duties in matrimonial matters."

"Art. 24. Husband and wife shall be duty-bound to ... support each other."

"Art 25. The spouses shall select their place of residence by common agreement."

Under the Act, parents bear a joint responsibility for the upbringing and care of the child and exercise parental supervision jointly:

"Art. 71. /1/ Parental supervision shall be exercised in accordance with the interest of the minor child."

"Art. 72 /1/ Parental supervision shall be jointly exercised by parents."

The family law provides for the wife several options of name in married life:

"Art 26 /1/ The wife may chose:

/a/ to bear the full name of her husband with the affix indicating her married state, to which she may add her own full name;

/b/ to bear the surname of her husband

with the affix indicating her married state, to which she may add her own full name;

/c/ to add her maiden name to the surname of her husband;

/d/ to bear her own full name only, after conclusion of the marriage."

The equality of spouses is likewise reflected in the provisions concerning the community property regime during marriage:

"Art. 27. /1/ The conclusion of marriage shall establish a community of property between the spouses for the duration of their marriage. All the property acquired jointly or separately during the marriage, excluding assets beloning to the separate property of either spouse, shall become undivided common property of the spouses."

The principles of equality and non-discrimination between sexes are also expressed by the following provisions of the family law:

"Art. 2 /1/ A marriage is contracted if the parties, together present before a registrar or other magistrate of the executive committee of the council acting in his official capacity, declare in person their intention to marry each other.

/2/ The declaration made, the registrar shall enter the marriage in the register of marriages.

/3/ The marriage shall be solemnized publicy, in the presence of two witnesses, in an office

assigned thereto."

The marriageable age is regulated as follows:

"Art. 10 /1/ A marriage may be concluded by a man over 18 and a women over 16 years of age.

/2/ The conclusion of marriage by a man under 18 and a woman under 16 years of age shall be subject to prior permission by the guardianship authority."

A modification of the marriageable age to adjust it to legal age /18 years/ in the case of both sexes is currently under consideration, with a view to protecting the interests of women.

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Distr.
GENERAL

CEDAW/C/13/Add.1/Amend.1
28 June 1988

ENGLISH

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CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION

Second periodic reports of States Parties

Addendum

HUNGARY

V.88-26146

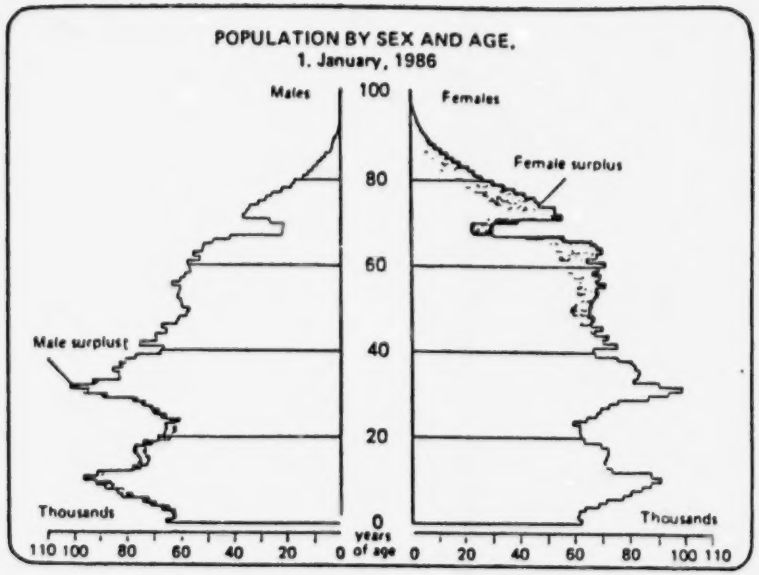
Population—Vital Statistics

1. POPULATION BY SEX[a]

(1 January)

	Population number, thousands	Of which		Females per thousand males	Density of population per sq km[b]
		males	females		
1900	6 854	3 418	3 436	1 005	73.7
1910	7 612	3 792	3 820	1 007	81.8
1920	7 987	3 874	4 113	1 062	85.8
1930	8 685	4 248	4 437	1 044	93.4
1941	9 316	4 561	4 755	1 043	100.1
1949	9 205	4 424	4 781	1 081	98.9
1960	9 961	4 804	5 157	1 073	107.1
1970	10 322	5 004	5 318	1 063	110.9
1980	10 710	5 189	5 521	1 064	115.1
1981	10 713	5 188	5 525	1 065	115.1
1982	10 711	5 185	5 526	1 066	115.1
1983	10 700	5 177	5 523	1 067	115.0
1984	10 679	5 164	5 515	1 068	114.8
1985	10 657	5 149	5 508	1 070	114.6
1986	10 640	5 138	5 502	1 071	114.4
1987	10 622	5 126	5 496	1 072	114.2

a) Data refer to the present area of Hungary; according to the situation of 31 December from 1900 till 1930, that of 31 January in 1941. — b) Hungary's area was 93 0 thousand sq km on 1 January, 1987



2. POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS

(1 January)

(Thousand)

	1960	1970	1987	Of which	
				males	females
Between					
0— 5	1 034	830	771	394	377
6—14	1 495	1 347	1 487	764	723
15—24	1 433	1 696	1 369	705	664
25—29	723	741	710	361	349
30—49	2 674	2 852	3 066	1 525	1 541
50—54	649	431	627	294	333
55—59	581	665	636	295	341
60—69	831	1 051	1 034	448	586
aged 70 and over	541	709	922	340	582
Total	**9 961**	**10 322**	**10 622**	**5 126**	**5 496**

3. POPULATION BY COUNTIES[a]

(1 January)

	Population, in thousands		Area, sq km	Density of population per sq km
	1970	1987		
Budapest	2 001	2 089	525	3 979
Baranya	424	432	4 487	96
Bács-Kiskun	569	556	8 362	66
Békés	441	419	5 632	74
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	780	784	7 247	108
Csongrád	445	457	4 263	107
Fejér	392	426	4 373	97
Győr-Sopron	405	427	4 012	106
Hajdú-Bihar	528	550	6 211	89
Heves	340	339	3 637	93
Komárom	303	320	2 251	142
Nógrád	234	231	2 544	91
Pest	879	985	6 394	154
Somogy	357	351	6 036	58
Szabolcs-Szatmár	573	583	5 938	98
Szolnok	442	432	5 607	77
Tolna	259	265	3 704	72
Vas	278	278	3 337	83
Veszprém	368	387	4 689	83
Zala	304	311	3 784	82
Total	**10 322**	**10 622**	**93 033**	**114**

a) *According to the administrative division of 1 January, 1987.*

4. POPULATION BY RESIDENCE[a]

(1 January)

(Percentage)

	1960	1970	1980	1987
Budapest	18.1	19.4	19.2	19.7
Other towns	21.6	27.0	34.0	39.2
Villages	60.3	53.6	46.8	41.1
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

a) *According to the administrative division of the given year.*

6. EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE POPULATION

(1 January)

(Percentage)

	Of the population of			
	10 years of age and over without school attendance	15 years of age and over completed at least 8 grades of primary school	18 years of age and over completed at least secondary school	25 years of age and over with qualifications of high level educational institution
	Males			
1970	1.5	55.1	18.2	6.5
1980	0.7	71.1	24.4	8.6
1984	0.8	77.2	27.3	10.1
	Females			
1970	2.3	48.0	13.9	2.4
1980	1.5	61.6	22.4	4.6
1984	1.3	67.9	26.6	5.9
	Males and females, total			
1970	1.9	51.4	15.9	4.3
1980	1.1	66.1	23.4	6.5
1984	1.1	72.3	26.9	7.9

Note: in 1984 data are results of microcensus (1 October), in other years that of the population census.

7. 15-YEAR-OLD AND OLDER POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS

(1 January)

	1987			1970	1987
	males	females	total		
	thousands			percentage distribution	
Single	937	638	1 575	20.8	18.8
Married	2 662	2 662	5 324	66.7	63.7
Widowed	153	774	927	9.5	11.1
Divorced	216	322	538	3.0	6.4
Total	**3 968**	**4 396**	**8 364**	**100.0**	**100.0**

8. MARRIAGES CONCLUDED AND CEASED

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Marriages	96 612	80 331	73 238	72 516
Marriages of remarrying persons	24 668	23 506	23 069	22 600
Marriages per thousand population	9.3	7.5	6.9	6.8
Marriages ceased	80 855	98 221	97 541	97 300
Due to death	58 014	70 424	68 232	67 400
Due to divorce	22 841	27 797	29 309	29 900
Divorces per thousand population	2.2	2.6	2.8	2.8
Divorces per thousand existing marriages	8.4	9.9	10.9	11.1

9. MARRYING PERSONS BY AGE

	Males	Females	Males		Females	
	thousands, 1986		percentage distribution			
			1970	1986	1970	1986
Under 20 years of age	5.1	22.7	6.1	7.0	36.6	31.3
Between						
20–24	30.8	28.2	49.6	42.5	39.1	38.9
25–29	18.8	8.8	23.7	26.0	10.3	12.2
30–34	7.7	5.1	6.9	10.6	4.3	7.1
35–39	3.4	2.7	3.8	4.7	2.6	3.7
40–49	3.4	2.8	4.9	4.7	4.1	3.8
Aged 50 and over	3.3	2.2	5.0	4.5	3.0	3.0
Total	**72.5**	**72.5**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

10. AGE OF MARRYING PERSONS COMPARED TO EACH OTHER, 1985

Males \ Females	Under 20 years of age	Between 20–24	Between 25–29	Between 30–39	Aged 40 and over	Total
Under 20 years of age	4 222	886	91	25	—	**5 224**
Between						
20–24	13 092	14 565	1 661	386	15	**29 719**
25–29	4 700	8 975	4 197	1 746	95	**19 713**
30–39	800	2 529	3 243	4 046	643	**11 261**
Aged 40 and over	36	183	469	1 905	4 728	**7 321**
Total	**22 850**	**27 138**	**9 661**	**8 108**	**5 481**	**73 238**

11. DIVORCES BY DURATION OF MARRIAGE AND BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN BORN

	1970	1980	1985
By duration of marriage			
Shorter than 1 year	642	852	651
1	1 798	2 127	1 841
2	2 014	2 358	2 008
3	1 936	2 305	1 901
4	1 748	2 184	1 830
5– 9 years	5 761	7 351	8 033
10–14 years	3 519	4 448	5 751
15 years and longer	5 423	6 172	7 294
Total	**22 841**	**27 797**	**29 309**
By number of children born			
No child	9 179	8 717	9 651
1 child	8 545	10 264	10 613
2 children	3 566	6 746	7 601
3 children	969	1 402	1 184
4 and more children	582	668	260
Total	**22 841**	**27 797**	**29 309**

12. DIVORCED PERSONS BY AGE

	Males	Females	Males		Females	
	in thousands, 1986		percentage distribution			
			1970	1986	1970	1986
Under 20 years of age	0.0	0.5	0.2	0.1	3.0	1.6
Between						
20—24	1.7	4.2	10.4	5.7	21.2	14.0
25—29	5.2	5.9	21.9	17.5	22.2	19.7
30—34	7.1	6.8	17.4	23.9	14.9	22.9
35—39	5.6	5.0	14.6	18.6	12.4	16.8
40—49	6.7	5.2	22.1	22.3	17.7	17.4
Aged 50 and over	3.6	2.3	13.4	11.9	8.6	7.6
Total	**29.9**	**29.9**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

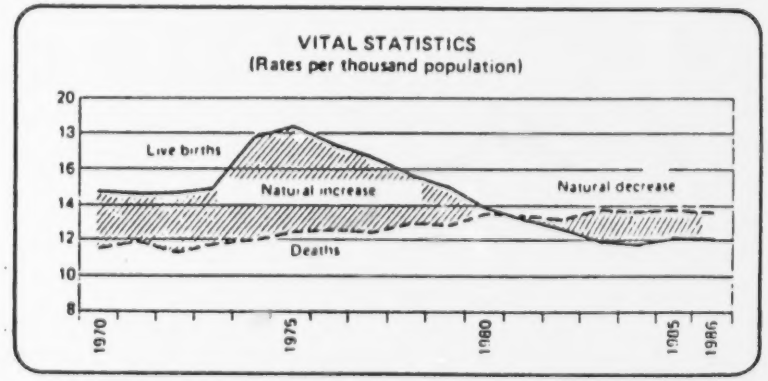
13. MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES BY SOCIAL CLASSES AND STRATA OF MALES AND FEMALES, 1985

Males \ Females	Belonging to working class	Belonging to peasantry of co-operatives	Persons with intellectual profession	Other and unknown	Total
	Number of marriages				
Belonging to working class	30 057	1 847	15 303	562	**47 769**
Belonging to peasantry of co-operatives	4 181	2 120	2 342	102	**8 745**
Persons with intellectual profession	3 284	203	10 420	293	**14 200**
Other and unknown	1 007	97	1 022	398	**2 524**
Total	**38 529**	**4 267**	**29 087**	**1 355**	**73 238**
	Number of divorces				
Belonging to working class	11 490	901	5 755	424	**18 570**
Belonging to peasantry of co-operatives	1 406	625	648	55	**2 734**
Persons with intellectual profession	1 322	70	4 651	196	**6 239**
Other and unknown	734	72	692	268	**1 766**
Total	**14 952**	**1 668**	**11 746**	**943**	**29 309**

14. LIVE BIRTHS

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Live birth	151 819	148 673	130 200	128 453
Boys	78 366	76 115	66 826	65 560
Girls	73 453	72 558	63 374	62 893
Live birth per thousand population	14.7	13.9	12.2	12.1
Share of premature infants[a] in live birth, per cent	10.7	10.4	9.9	10.0

a) *Born with a weight under 2 500 grammes.*



15. AVERAGE EXPECTATION OF LIFE AT BIRTH

(Years)

	Males	Females		Males	Females
1920—1921	41.0	43.1	1960	66.4	70.6
1930—1931	48.7	51.8	1970	66.8	72.6
1941	54.9	58.2	1980	66.0	73.2
1949	59.8	64.0	1985	65.6	73.6

16. LIVE BIRTH BY MOTHER'S AGE

	Percentage distribution			Rates[a]		
	1970	1980	1986	1970	1980	1986
Up to 14 years of age	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.0	3.7	2.9
Between						
15—19	14.9	14.3	13.4	50.0	68.0	48.8
20—24	41.1	41.1	35.9	159.3	158.6	148.9
25—29	26.7	29.9	30.2	110.3	100.0	107.9
30—34	11.8	10.5	15.2	51.4	40.9	43.5
35—39	4.3	3.3	4.4	18.4	13.7	14.4
Aged 40 and over	1.1	0.7	0.7	2.2	1.5	1.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**56.6[b]**	**57.6[b]**	**50.2[b]**

a) *Live births per 1 000 female population belonging to the mother's age-group.* — b) *Calculated per 1000 female population aged 15 to 49 years.*

17. LIVE BIRTHS BY BIRTH ORDER AND MOTHER'S AGE

(Percentage)

	1970	1986	Mother's age in 1986				
			under 20 years of age	Between			aged 40 and over
				20—24	25—29	30—39	
1st born	49.3	43.9	82.9	57.7	28.2	17.3	16.4
2nd born	33.7	38.2	15.1	34.3	51.8	41.0	16.4
3rd born	8.9	11.8	1.7	6.2	14.1	24.9	24.5
4th born	3.4	3.4	0.2	1.4	3.6	8.6	16.2
5th born	1.7	1.3	0.0	0.3	1.3	3.5	6.7
6th born	1.1	0.6	—	0.1	0.6	2.0	5.1
7th—10th born	1.7	0.7	—	0.0	0.4	2.5	10.4
11th and subsequently born	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.2	4.2
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

18. 15-YEAR-OLD AND OLDER MARRIED WOMEN BY NUMBER OF CHILDREN

(Percentage)

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Live-born children				
0	13.8	11.9	10.4	10.2
1	29.2	27.9	27.0	26,8
2	31.0	39.2	42.7	43.3
3	12.7	12.3	12.5	12.6
4	5.8	4.3	5.5	5.3
5	3.0	1.9		
6 and more	4.5	2.5	1.9	1.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Average number of live-born children	2.01	1.89	1.88	1.88

19. ABORTIONS

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Number of abortions	192 283	80 882	81 970	84 000
By age groups, per cent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
under 20 years of age	9.5	10.1	11.3	11.2
Between				
20—29	51.7	42.6	36.8	35.8
30—39	34.1	37.8	42.7	44.0
aged 40 and over[a]	4.7	9.5	9.1	9.1
Abortions per hundred women aged 15 to 49 years	7.2	3.1	3.2	3.3
Users of contraceptive pills per hundred women aged 17 to 49 years	6.0	28.0	32.3	31.5

a) *Including persons of unknown age*

20. MORTALITY BY SEX AND FREQUENT CAUSES OF DEATH

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Males	62 545	76 729	78 034	77 379
Females	57 652	68 626	69 580	69 005
Total	**120 197**	**145 355**	**147 614**	**146 384**
Of which:				
malignant neoplasms	22 240	27 550	28 478	28 237
heart diseases	34 632	38 501	38 965	38 645
cerebrovascular diseases	17 474	24 851	23 637	23 436
arterioscierosis	7 521	9 709	12 710	12 604
bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	2 251	7 043	5 454	5 416
cirrhosis of the liver	1 330	2 968	4 587	4 553
accidents	5 626	7 158	8 217	8 154
suicide and self-inflicted injury	3 595	4 809	4 725	4 684
Mortality per 1 000 population	11.6	13.6	13.9	13.8

21. MORTALITY BY AGE

	Number of the deceased 1986		Rate[a]			
			Males		Females	
	Males	Females	1970	1986	1970	1986
Under 1 year of age	1 371	1 063	40.2	20.9	31.3	16.9
Between						
1—14	418	285	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.3
15—29	1 619	557	1.4	1.5	0.5	0.5
30—39	2 949	1 230	2.5	3.4	1.2	1.5
40—44	2 402	1 012	4.3	7.0	2.3	2.9
45—49	3 268	1 468	6.2	10.6	3.6	4.4
50—54	4 735	2 249	9.3	15.9	5.4	6.7
55—59	6 886	3 431	15.3	23.2	8.5	10.0
60—69	15 202	9 729	33.8	34.7	18.9	17.0
Aged 70 and over	38 529	47 981	101.7	110.6	82.4	81.2
Total	**77 379**	**69 005**	**12.5**	**15.1**	**10.8**	**12.5**

a) *Mortality per thousand population belonging to the age-group of the deceased (for those under 1 year of age per thousand live births)*

24. VITAL STATISTICAL RATES BY COUNTIES, 1986

	Marriages	Live births	Deaths	Natural increase, decrease (—), resp	Deaths under 1 year of age per thousand live births
	per thousand population				
Budapest	6.5	9.6	14.5	—5.0	20.8
Baranya	7.2	11.6	14.0	—2.4	16.9
Bács-Kiskun	6.6	12.3	14.9	—2.5	20.1
Békés	6.8	11.7	14.9	—3.2	20.7
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	7.6	13.7	12.8	0.9	20.0
Csongrád	6.8	11.7	14.4	—2.7	14.1
Fejér	7.1	13.1	12.1	1.0	16.0
Győr-Sopron	6.4	12.3	12.7	—0.4	15.2
Hajdú-Bihar	7.5	14.0	12.7	1.3	18.5
Heves	6.6	11.6	14.6	—3.0	16.7
Komárom	6.7	12.9	12.5	0.4	15.0
Nógrád	7.1	11.9	13.8	—2.0	14.5
Pest	6.5	11.9	13.2	—1.4	20.8
Somogy	6.5	11.8	15.6	—3.8	21.8
Szabolcs-Szatmár	7.0	14.9	12.5	2.4	22.4
Szolnok	6.8	13.1	14.2	—1.1	19.1
Tolna	6.5	13.2	13.8	—0.6	16.9
Vas	6.5	11.7	14.4	—2.7	22.7
Veszprém	6.9	13.2	12.5	0.7	18.4
Zala	6.3	11.3	13.7	—2.4	13.9
Total	**6.8**	**12.1**	**13.8**	**—1.7**	**18.9**

25. DOMESTIC MIGRATION AND CHANGES OF DWELLINGS

(Thousand persons)

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Domestic migration (permanent change of residence)[a]				
From Budapest				
to a provincial town	5	6	6	7
to villages	8	8	9	8
From a provincial town				
to Budapest	6	8	10	12
to other towns	16	19	23	24
to villages	23	27	38	39
From villages				
to Budapest	15	14	15	14
to a provincial town	62	60	53	55
to an other village	85	70	66	61
Total	**220**	**212**	**220**	**220**
Domestic migration (temporary change of residence)				
Total	**401**	**383**	**386**	**379**
Change of dwellings within the settlement				
Total	**638**	**592**	**599**	**590**
Of which: in Budapest	200	229	168	170

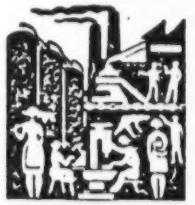
a) *According to the administrative division of the year stated.*

26. NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND HOUSEHOLDS

(1 January)

	1970	1980	1984
Families total, thousands	2 891	3 028	3 058
Married couple without child	975	1 066	1 088
Married couple with child	1 623	1 621	1 585
One parent with child	293	341	385
Average size of families, persons	3.01	2.94	2.92
Households total, thousands	3 378	3 719	3 831
Average size of households, persons	2.95	2.79	2.70

Note. In 1984 data are results of microcensus (1 October), in other years that of the population census



Employment

1. POPULATION BY ECONOMIC ACTIVITY

(1 January)

(Thousands)

	1970[a]	Of which: females	1986	Of which: females
Active earners	4 988.7	2 055.2	4 892.5	2 252.6
Inactive earners	1 395.5	769.1	2 477.0	1 482.4
Retired persons (pensioners, rentiers)	1 254.3	627.9	2 257.1	1 263.2
Persons on child-care leave	141.2	141.2	219.8	219.2
Dependents	3 937.9	2 494.2	3 270.5	1 766.9
0—5 years old children	829.6	401.9	790.4	386.6
Students	1 722.4	803.6	1 826.0	886.0
Other dependents	1 385.9	1 288.7	654.1	494.3
Total	**10 322.1**	**5 318.5**	**10 640.0**	**5 501.9**

2. ACTIVE EARNERS BY SOCIAL CLASSES AND STRATA

(1 January)

(Percentage)

	1970[a]	1980[a]	1986[b]
Working class	57.0	57.8	55.3
Peasantry of co-operatives	17.6	12.0	11.8
Persons with intellectual profession	22.1	27.5	29.6
Small-scale producers, retail dealers	3.3	2.7	3.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

a) *Data of the population census* — b) *Data of the microcensus (1 October)*

3. ACTIVE EARNERS BY BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY[a]

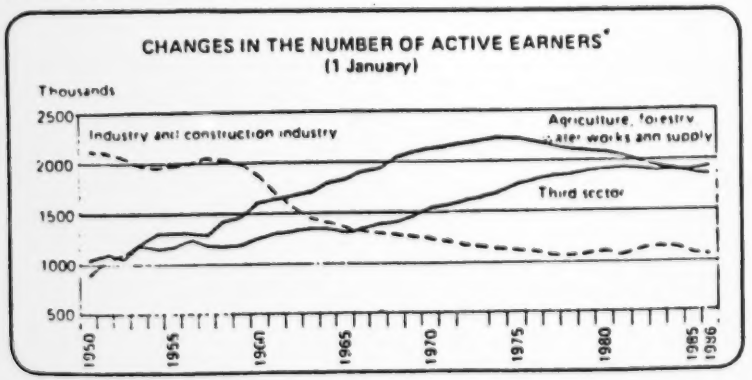
(1 January)

	1970[b]	1980	1986	
	thousands			percentage distribution
Industry	1 804.5	1 690.3	1 536.5	31.4
Construction industry	370.1	403.2	347.5	7.1
Agriculture and forestry	1 245.1	1 064.0	986.2	20.2
Transport,	306.3	340.9	328.2	6.7
Post and telecommunication	56.8	67.0	72.3	1.5
Trade	394.7	488.6	508.8	10.4
Water works and supply	59.1	76.7	78.7	1.6
Other material activities	39.9	46.2	48.6	1.0
Personal and economic services	102.0	154.2	173.0	3.5
Sanitary, social and cultural services	365.6	522.8	583.8	11.9
Public administration and other services	244.6	219.7	228.9	4.7
Total	**4 988.7**	**5 073.6**	**4 892.5**	**100.0**
Of which: in the socialist sector	4 783.7	4 900.2	4 643.7	94.9

a) *According to the branch structure of 1 January, 1982.* b) *Data of the population census*

CHANGES IN THE NUMBER OF ACTIVE EARNERS*

(1 January)



4. ACTIVE EARNERS BY OCCUPATIONAL STATUS

1 January, 1986

(Thousands)

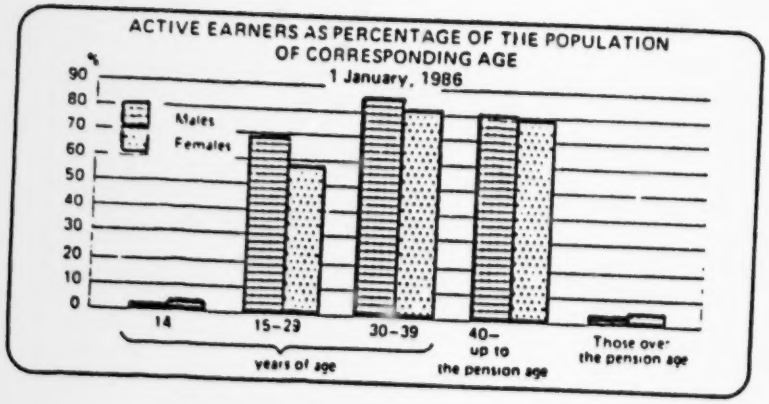
	Persons employed	Members of co-operatives and unpaid family workers[a]	Self-employed and unpaid family workers	Active earners, total
Industry	1 337.3	157.0	42.2	1 536.5
Construction industry	277.5	39.1	30.9	347.5
Agriculture and forestry	414.7	535.7	35.8	986.2
Of which: agriculture	361.6	535.7	35.8	933.1
Transport	311.0	0.7	16.5	328.2
Post and telecommunication	72.3	—	—	72.3
Trade	450.3	5.9	52.6	508.8
Water works and supply	78.6	—	0.1	78.7
Other material activities	47.4	0.4	0.8	48.6
Non-material branches	949.7	18.3	17.7	985.7
Total	**3 938.8**	**757.1**	**196.6**	**4 892.5**

a) *Including unpaid family workers working in subsidiary farms.*

5. ACTIVE EARNERS WORKING IN THE SOCIALIST SECTOR BY AGE-GROUPS

1 January, 1986

	Males	Females	Total	Ratio of females, per cent
	thousands			
14 years old	1.7	2.1	3.8	55.3
15—29 years old	736.6	583.6	1 320.2	44.2
30—39 years old	727.3	681.6	1 408.9	48.4
40—59 years old males, 40—54 years old females	1 000.6	811.7	1 812.3	44.8
60 years old and older males, 55 years old and older females	20.5	78.0	98.5	79.2
Total	**2 486.7**	**2 157.0**	**4 643.7**	**46.5**



6. ACTIVE EARNERS WORKING IN THE SOCIALIST SECTOR BY STAFF-GROUPS

(1 January)

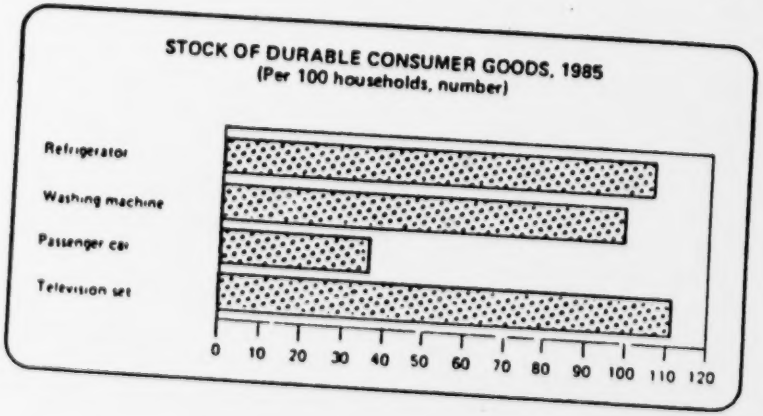
	1980[a]	1986	
	thousands		ratio of females, per cent
Skilled workers	1 475.2	1 446.4	21.0
Semi-skilled workers	1 366.2	1 250.7	53.4
Unskilled workers	690.4	548.8	58.8
Manual workers	3 531.8	3 245.9	39.9
Technical	334.0	317.5	23.7
Administrative, economic	381.3	408.2	57.5
Sanitary, cultural	288.2	327,4	74.2
Accounting, managing	364.9	344.7	90.0
Persons with intellectual profession	1 368.4	1 397.8	61.7
Total	4 900.2	4 643.7	46.5

a) According to the standard system of occupations, valid since 1985.

9. PURCHASE AND STOCK OF DURABLE CONSUMER GOODS

(Number)

	Purchase per 1 000 population		Stock per 100 households		
	1985	1986	1970	1980	1985
Refrigerator	30.0	34.0	35	87	106
Of which: freezer	10.5	11.8	..	..	9
Washing machine	23.3	24.6	70	91	99
Of which: automatic	9.3	10.3	..	..	20
Spin-drier	11.9	12.4	22	71	79
Vacuum cleaner	17.3	21.3	38	76	85
Sewing machine	6.4	5.6	39	47	50
Passenger car	9.0	10.3	6	26	36
Motorcycle	4.2	3.6	16	21	18
Bicycle	30.5	32.0	90	108	111
Radio set	57.5	64.7	101	142	160
Television set	28.2	34.8	66	99	112
Of which: colour	13.8	20.7	..	..	21
Record-player	7.2	8.7	15	29	36
Tape recorder	9.0	8.1	9	37	53
Photographic camera, cinematographic camera and projector	9.1	8.7	33	47	52



10. DATA OF HOUSEHOLD STATISTICS, 1985
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACTIVE EARNERS

	Without child	With one child	With two children	With three and more children	In towns	In villages
Number of households observed	3 055	2 191	2 301	561	3 924	4 184
Average number of members	2.28	3.24	4.13	5.42	3.13	3.46
Monthly average of expenditure for personal purposes, forints						
— per household	10 485	12 898	14 428	14 584	12 905	12 018
— per capita	4 594	3 986	3 495	2 692	4 128	3 478
Percentage distribution of per capita expenditure for personal purposes						
Foodstuffs	31.6	30.2	30.1	34.2	29.0	33.7
Beverages, tobacco	9.5	7.8	7.2	7.5	7.6	8.9
Clothing	9.3	10.7	10.6	11.8	10.0	10.7
Housing	9.9	8.7	8.3	7.7	9.3	8.3
Household equipments and appliances	7.8	7.8	7.7	6.7	7.9	7.4
Public health, hygiene	2.7	2.5	2.2	2.1	2.7	2.0
Transport, communication	11.0	10.9	11.2	7.1	11.3	10.0
Culture, recreation, entertainment	6.9	8.5	8.8	8.1	9.6	5.8
Other outlays for personal purposes	3.6	3.2	3.0	2.6	3.4	2.9
Dwelling construction, modernization real estate	7.7	9.7	10.9	12.2	9.2	10.3
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Stock per hundred households, number						
Refrigerator	108	114	114	115	117	104
Of which: freezer	9	12	13	9	12	9
Washing machine	99	104	106	104	103	102
Of which: automatic	17	28	34	26	36	11
Passanger car	38	48	50	33	49	37
Radio set	165	174	174	158	190	143
Television set	114	121	120	116	124	110
Of which: colour	20	28	30	16	34	13

10. DATA OF HOUSEHOLD STATISTICS, 1985
HOUSEHOLDS WITH ACTIVE EARNERS (continued)

	Households with monthly per capita personal income of, forints					
	less than 2 600	from 2 601 to 3 400	from 3 401 to 4 200	from 4 201 to 5 000	from 5 001 5 800	over 5 800
Number of households observed	1 142	1 873	1 882	1 323	766	1 122
Average number of members	4.21	3.75	3.35	2.98	2.77	2.26
Monthly average of expenditure for personal purposes, forints						
— per household	9 449	11 387	12 572	13 140	14 143	15 000
— per capita	2 247	3 035	3 748	4 405	5 100	6 630
Percentage distribution of per capita expenditure for personal purposes						
Foodstuffs	38.7	34.0	31.4	30.1	28.1	25.2
Beverages, tobacco	9.5	8.2	7.9	7.8	7.9	8.0
Clothing	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.2	9.5
Housing	9.0	9.0	8.9	9.0	8.5	8.7
Household equipments and appliances	6.8	7.3	7.5	7.6	8.1	8.6
Public health, hygiene	1.9	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.6
Transport, communication	7.1	8.3	10.7	11.1	12.2	14.3
Culture, recreation, entertainment	6.0	6.8	8.0	8.9	8.7	9.6
Other outlays for personal purposes	2.5	3.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.7
Dwelling construction, modernization	7.9	10.3	9.5	9.3	10.5	9.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
Stock per hundred households, number						
Refrigerator	91	104	111	113	119	127
Of which: freezer	4	6	11	11	14	20
Washing machine	96	103	104	104	106	102
Of which: automatic	10	21	25	28	32	37
Passanger car	22	33	43	49	57	62
Radio set	123	152	169	179	200	203
Television set	102	111	117	123	124	129
Of which: colour	8	18	24	29	33	39

11. DATA OF HOUSEHOLD STATISTICS, 1985
HOUSEHOLDS OF INACTIVES

	Single persons	Two members with one inactive earner	Two members with two inactive earner	In towns	In villages
Number of households observed	1 702	732	1 080	1 591	2 133
Average number of members	1.00	2.00	2.00	1.57	1.64
Monthly average of expenditure for personal purposes, forints					
— per household	3 668	5 472	7 182	5 480	5 085
— per capita	3 668	2 736	3 591	3 495	3 093
Percentage distribution of per capita expenditure for personal purposes					
Foodstuffs	40.3	46.5	39.8	38.3	44.9
Beverages, tobacco	6.6	9.7	8.0	7.4	9.8
Clothing	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.3
Housing	17.7	14.2	15.8	16.3	13.7
Household equipments and appliances	7.1	6.3	7.4	7.6	6.5
Public health, hygiene	3.8	3.0	4.0	4.6	2.5
Transport, communication	3.7	4.6	5.1	6.0	3.8
Culture, recreation, entertainment	5.6	3.7	5.6	6.7	3.5
Other outlays for personal purposes	4.3	2.8	3.4	2.7	3.9
Dwelling construction, modernization	3.9	2.2	3.9	3.3	4.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Stock per hundred households, number					
Refrigerator	81	96	93	103	84
Of which: freezer	1	6	4	5	5
Washing machine	81	94	87	90	88
Of which: automatic	3	4	6	10	2
Passanger car	2	7	7	11	4
Radio set	118	118	135	146	110
Television set	85	97	94	103	87
Of which: colour	6	7	10	15	3

Social Welfare

1. AMOUNT OF SOCIAL INCOME

(At current prices, million forints)

	1975	1980	1985	1986
Social income in cash	47 351	87 024	137 337	147 700
Pension	27 103	55 979	91 737	99 176
Familiy allowance	6 426	13 561	21 341	21 467
Child-care allowance	3 006	3 913	2 773	1 982
Child-care fee	—	—	1 625	3 421
Sick-pay	6 859	8 534	11 610	12 700
Scholarship, other grants	3 957	5 037	8 251	8 954
Social income in kind	35 986	60 687	96 986	104 900
Of which:				
Health services	10 809	18 203	28 582	31 500
Education, kindergarten	15 317	25 340	40 148	43 800
Total	**83 337**	**147 711**	**234 323**	**252 600**

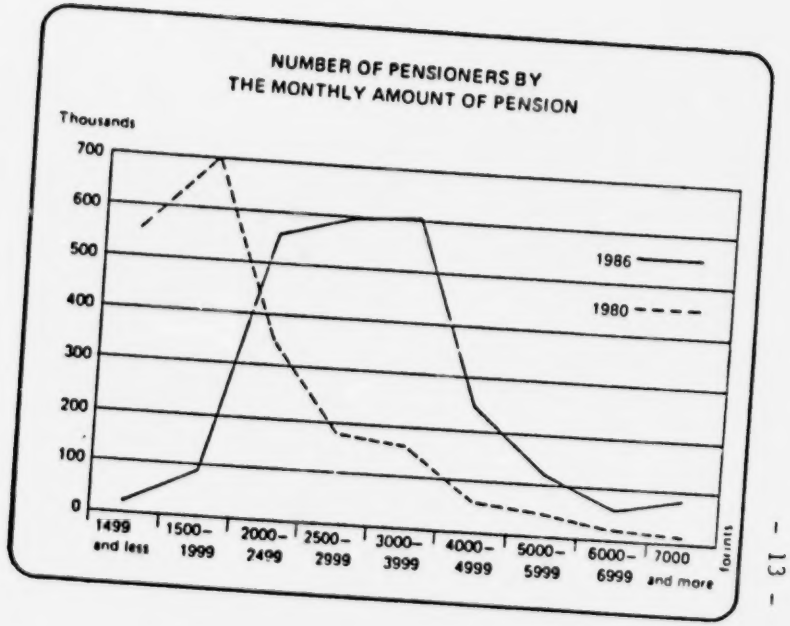
2. PENSION

	1975	1980	1985	1986
The amount of pensions, million forints	27 103	55 979	91 737	99 176
as percentage of the national income	4.7	9.6	10.9	11.4
Average monthly amount of pension per pensioner, forints	1 272	2 267	3 340	3 565
as percentage of the average earnings	42.0	55.3	56.0	55.6

3. PENSIONERS BY TITLE OF PENSIONS[a]

		1970	1980	1985	1986	
		Number of pensioners, thousands				Average monthly amount of pension, forints
Worker-employee pensioners getting pension						
	in own right	618.3	924.7	1069.1	1090.4	3 834
	in derivative right	181.4	204.5	205.9	204.1	2 887
Pensioners	of agricultural producer's and specialized co-operatives	89.5	351.1	448.6	463.8	3 067
Rentiers		292.5	184.2	127.1	116.5	2 399
Pensioners of craftsmen's co-operatives		42.4	73.0	77.0	77.5	3 164
Subsidized persons by grants based on miscellaneous titles		156.2	281.5	347.3	360.3	3 688
	Total	**1 380.3**	**2 019.0**	**2 275.0**	**2 312.6**	**3 479**

a) *In January*



4. CHILD-CARE ALLOWANCE AND FEE

	Number of persons subsidized[a] thousands	The amount paid, million forints	Per capita monthly average, forints
1970	167	1 191	632
1980	254	3 913	1 239
1985	220	4 398	1 569
1986	225	5 403	2 009
Of which:			
Allowance	108	1 982	1 532
Fee	117	3 421	2 453

a) *In December*

5. NUMBER OF THOSE RECEIVING FAMILY ALLOWANCE

	1970	1980	1985	July, 1986
	annual average			
Families, in thousands	731	1 113	1 363	1 336
Children, in thousands	1 597	2 095	2 350	2 298
Average monthly amount of family allowance per family, forints	320	966	1 268	1 303

6. FAMILY ALLOWANCE SYSTEM

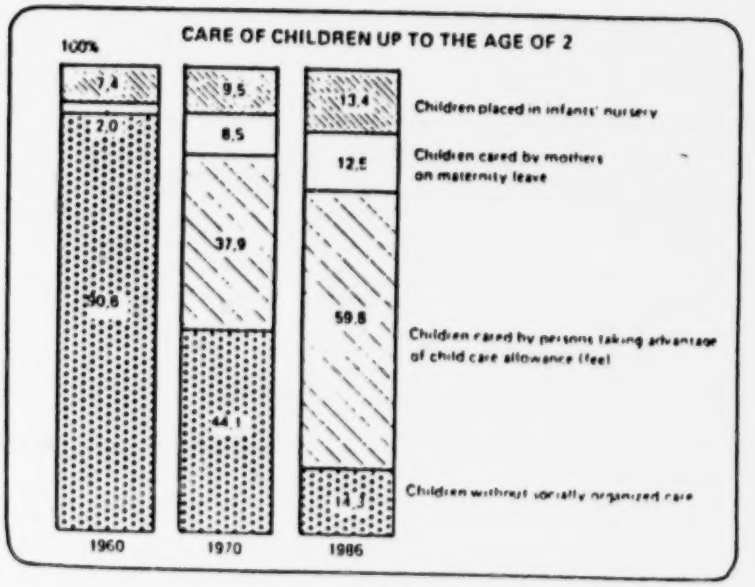
	Monthly amount of the family allowance, forints			Number of those receiving family allowance, thousands July, 1986	
	1977	1979	1986	families	children
For one child till the age of six of the child	—	—	410	175	175
single persons	360	490	710	136	136
families[a]	360	490	710	247	247
For two children					
single persons	760	1 020	1 680	59	118
families	720	980	1 420	577	1 154
For three children	1 140	1 530	2 520	113	340
For four children	1 520	2 040	3 360	19	77
For five children	1 900	2 550	4 200	6	27
For six children	2 280	3 060	5 040		
For seven and more children per child	380	510	840	3	23

a) *Families with one child receive family allowance if they earlier received allowances for two or more children and meanwhile these children reached the age limit and therefore they are not entitled to get it any more.*

7. INFANTS' NURSERIES

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Infants' nurseries	1 044	1 305	1 292	1 247
Accommodations	40 010	64 502	68 274	66 319
Trained nurses[a]	4 998	10 713	10 982	10 641
Children enrolled	41 771	69 768	53 970	50 616
as percentage of children in the nursery age	9.5	14.8	14.4	13.4
Accommodation per a trained nurse[a]	8	6	6	6

a) *Excluding head nurses*



8. CHILDREN AND YOUTH PROTECTION

	1975	1980	1985	1986
Number of children under state care	34 326	33 148	30 927	30 619
Number of children not under state care placed in boarding-school	492[a]	1 812	2 174	2 142
Number of children receiving permanently education grant	3 535	11 342	27 848	30 656

a) *Excluding those placed temporarily.*

9. SOCIAL WELFARE FOR THE AGED

	1970	1980	1985	1986
	Welfare homes			
Number of homes	245	271	286	259
Number of persons cared	27 121	32 372	35 149	36 263
	Day-time homes			
Number of homes	358	835	1 080	1 139
Number of persons cared	9 587	21 057	27 608	28 890
	Domestic social care			
Number of attending nurses	4 149	16 126	23 527	22 872
Number of persons cared	14 967	35 146	49 834	55 010

Public Health

1. PHYSICIANS

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Number of physicians	23 524	30 842	34 548	34 930
Physicians per ten thousand population	22.7	28.8	32.5	32.9

2. PHYSICIANS BY AGE AND SEX

(Percentage)

	1970			1985		
	males	females	together	males	females	together
Under 30 years of age	11.1	10.3	21.4	5.8	7.8	13.6
Between						
30—39	17.6	12.4	30.0	13.5	17.1	30.6
40—49	15.7	5.8	21.5	14.3	12.2	26.5
50—59	7.5	1.5	9.0	10.0	5.0	15.0
Aged 60 and over	15.7	2.4	18.1	11.1	3.0	14.1
Total	**67.6**	**32.4**	**100.0**	**54.8**	**45.2**	**100.0**

10. HEALTH SERVICE BY COUNTIES, 1986

	Physicians per 10 000 population[a]	Population per panel doctor	Hospital beds per 10 000 population[a]	Number of pharmacies
Budapest	58.5	2 435	143.3	185
Baranya	40.1	2 413	95.3	58
Bács-Kiskun	24.0	2 493	79.0	89
Békés	21.7	2 422	73.0	72
Borsod-Abaúj-Zemplén	23.2	2 604	87.5	104
Csongrád	40.7	2 596	92.8	72
Fejér	22.4	2 663	73.0	65
Győr-Sopron	26.0	2 557	105.1	60
Hajdú-Bihar	32.8	2 500	71.7	79
Heves	24.8	2 387	124.2	55
Komárom	26.2	2 560	83.8	40
Nógrád	23.1	2 432	91.9	33
Pest	18.9	2 475	46.5	119
Somogy	24.4	2 355	83.2	68
Szabolcs-Szatmár	17.2	2 591	77.0	74
Szolnok	22.5	2 427	81.6	73
Tolna	25.6	2 624	82.1	48
Vas	27.3	2 224	100.0	35
Veszprém	25.5	2 513	103.5	59
Zala	26.9	2 411	100.8	47
Total	**31.9**	**2 479**	**94.9**	**1 435**

a) *Data of the State Health Service*

11. CARE FOR EXPECTANT MOTHERS AND INFANTS

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Number of welfare nurses (in full-time job)	3 673	4 531	4 716	4 532
Expectant mothers having attended consultation for the first time, in thousands	151	153	136	130
as percentage of all confinements	98.4	102.0	104.1	100.8

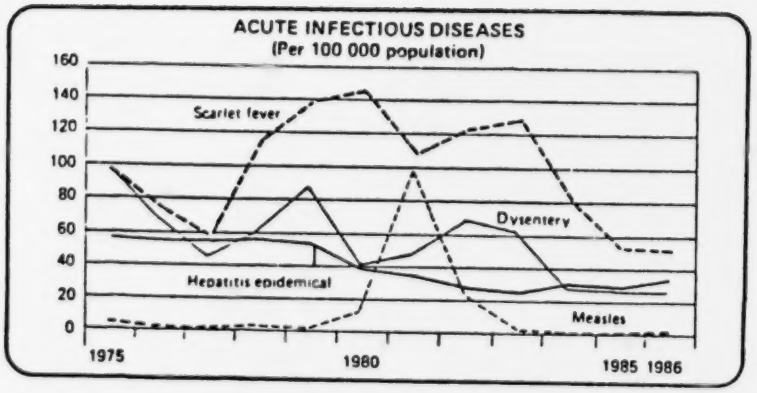
12. DISPENSARIES, 1986

	T B and pulmonary dispensaries	Dispensaries for venereal and skin diseases	Oncological dispensaries	Dispensaries for patients with neurotic and mental disorder
Number of dispensaries	163	124	81	120
Number of patients, thousands	2 280	2 800	534	634
Screenings, thousands	5 454	101[a]	1 086	—
Registered patients, thousands	14[b]	0.8[c]	177	116
Newly reported patients, thousands	5	9	24	20

a) *Syphilis screenings* – b) *Active T B patients* – c) *Syphilitic patients*

13. ALCOHOL ADDICTED PERSONS

	Alcohol addicted persons registered in dispensaries			Estimated number of alcohol addicted persons thousands
	for alcohol detoxication	for diseases of the nervous system	total	
1975	46 860	6 834	53 694	
1980	43 217	6 733	49 950	224
1981	44 288	5 716	50 004	292
1982	47 864	6 811	54 675	285
1983	51 584	6 186	57 770	359
1984	55 634	6 433	62 067	423
1985	58 346	6 825	65 171	435



14. AMBULANCE SERVICE

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Ambulance stations	154	159	166	167
Ambulance cars	1 061	1 622	1 823	1 703
Of which: schock cars	—	15	33	35
Persons working in ambulance service	3 222	5 602	5 940	6 030
Turn-outs, thousands	1 297	2 039	2 353	2 299

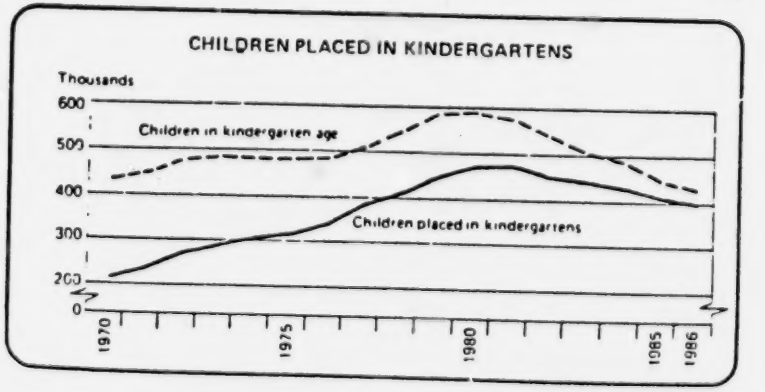
15. BUDGETARY EXPENDITURES ON PUBLIC HEALTH 1985

	At current prices, thousand million Fts	Percentage distribution
Total	**27.4**	**100.0**
Of wnich:		
medicative-preventive provision	23.0	83.9
care for mothers, children and infants	3.1	11.3
sanitary conditions and epidemics	0.9	3.3

Education

1. KINDERGARTENS

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Kindergartens	3 457	4 690	4 823	4 804
Accomodations	208 647	385 533	413 803	411 010
Kindergarten teachers	12 481	29 437	33 548	33 716
Number of children enrolled in kindergarten	227 279	478 100	424 678	405 995
as percentage of children in kindergarten age	51.5	79.8	91.3	92.0
Number of five years old children in kindergartens	70 509	167 813	141 877	135 842
as percentage of five years old children	57.3	88.3	95.3	95.6
Children placed in kindergartens per kindergarten teacher	18.2	16.2	12.7	12.0



2. PRIMARY (GENERAL) SCHOOLS

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Schools	5 480	3 633	3 546	3 540
Class-rooms	31 520	37 100	43 800	44 597
Teachers	63 125	75 422	88 066	89 611
Pupils in day-sections, thousands	1 116.0	1 162.2	1 297.8	1 299.5
Of which: first grade pupils	139.0	171.3	162.8	154.5
Pupils in day-time homes, thousands	210.1	444.3	554.2	547.4
Of which:				
1st—4th grades	124.3	339.4	433.3	419.5
5th—8th grades	85.8	104.9	120.9	127.9
Pupils per class-room	35.4	31.3	29.6	29.1
Pupils per teacher	17.7	15.4	14.7	14.5
Persons attending evening and correspondence sections, thousands	21,3	22.0	15.3	13.0[a]

a) *Excluding data of courses which started after the 1st of December.*

3. PUPILS WHO FINISHED PRIMARY (GENERAL SCHOOL) AND THOSE WHO CONTINUE THEIR STUDIES

	1970	1980	1986	Of which girls
Pupils who finished primary (general) school with positive results, thousands	173.4	130.2	136.0	66.2
Pupils who finished school in day-sections, thousands	165.6	119.8	131.2	65.0
Pupils who finished the 8th grade out of the population at the limit of school age (age of 16), per cent	90.4	93.7	95.6	95.7
Of pupils who finished in day-sections those who continue their studies, per cent	79.5	93.1	94.1	92.0
at apprentice school	41.1	43.8	43.5	30.5
at specialized secondary schools	2.2	3.0	2.9	5.8
at vocational secondary schools	17.7	26.0	27.0	28.0
at grammar schools	18.5	20.3	20.7	27.7

4. INSTITUTES FOR EDUCATION OF BACKWARD AND DEFECTIVE CHILDREN

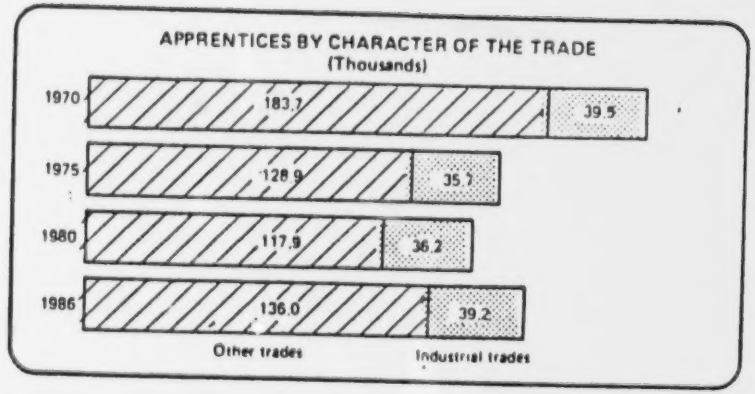
	1970	1980	1985	1986
Institutes	123	167	175	179
Primary (general) schools with auxiliary classes	304	407	461	461
Class-rooms	1 532	2 414	3 067	3 155
Teachers	2 647	5 111	6 642	6 866
Pupils	28 857	37 285	42 053	42 253

5. APPRENTICE SCHOOLS

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Schools	214	268	274	278
Institutional apprentice work-shop posts	10 939	14 200	15 516	15 935
Professional headmasters and instructors	3 800	5 400	6 092	6 241
vocational instructors	4 500	5 000	5 413	5 350
Apprentices thousands	223.2	154.1	176.4	175.2
as percentage of the 14—16 years old population	37.9	40.2	40.1	40.0
Out of the apprentices, in per cent				
girls	24.6	31.6	33.4	33.9
completed secondary school	4.4	4.0	3.6	3.9
live in apprentice hostel	13.0	18.7	17.2	16.9
Those who passed skilled worker's examination, in thousands	80.6	67.1	57.9	60.4
Of which:				
apprentices	65.8	46.6	52.3	51.9
grown-ups	14.8	20.5	5.6	8.5

6. APPRENTICES BY TRADE—GROUPS

	1970	1980	1986
Mining	1 202	781	719
Metallurgy	3 844	1 880	2 065
Mechanical turners	14 542	6 956	5 800
Technical trades for motor vehicles	18 201	14 573	14 742
Piping and equipment fitters	7 485	6 601	8 211
Motor mechanics and toolmakers	34 308	12 822	13 137
Mechanics of machines of transport and aircraft	3 065	1 987	2 265
Structure fitters	4 140	3 562	3 209
Other iron and metal industry	340	208	237
Electromechanicians	654	1 448	1 019
Electricians	12 864	7 901	7 271
Mechanics of mechanical character	5 997	3 965	3 608
Mechanics of electric character	3 883	2 339	3 078
Building material industry	1 057	996	1 101
Chemical industry	2 665	1 425	1 223
Wood idustry	7 492	5 172	7 159
Paper industry	393	147	296
Printing	2 235	1 534	1 875
Textile industry	2 957	2 534	2 934
Leather industry	5 459	3 252	5 002
Clothing industry	9 631	10 904	16 133
Trades of servicing character	8 556	5 481	7 267
Serviceman of water and drainage system	—	26	91
Construction industry	15 009	7 009	9 800
Specialized building industry	12 032	8 930	10 139
Plant cultivation	9 604	6 212	6 424
Animal husbandry	2 642	1 752	1 860
Food industry	5 036	4 949	6 834
Commerce	18 728	19 737	20 804
Catering	8 532	8 544	10 171
Communication	685	469	754
Total	**223 238**	**154 096**	**175 228**

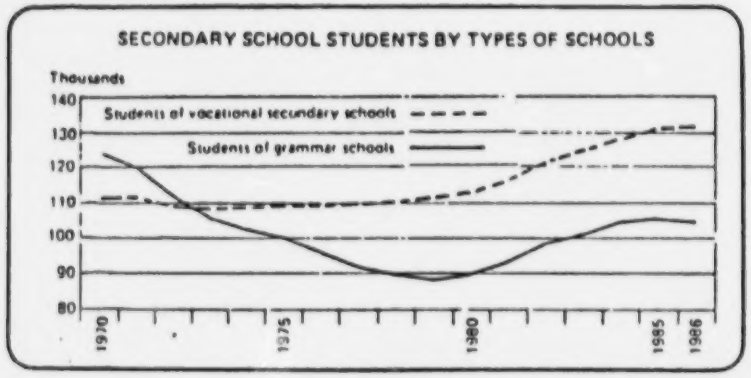


7. SECONDARY SCHOOLS

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Schools	547	531	561	587
Class rooms	6 245	6 569	6 902	7 045
Teachers	13 442	15 460	17 899	18 527
Students attending day-sections, thousands	233.3	203.2	236.1	236.9
as percentage of the 14—17 years old population	30.3	40.1	40.0	40.5
Of students in per cent				
girls	58.3	57.6	57.8	57.8
holders of scholarship	0.8	10.7	10.7	10.8
living in student's hostels	16.7	23.8	19.8	20.2
taking meals at school refectories	11.2	21.2	29.3	30.3
Persons attending evening and correspondence sections, thousands	113.9	130.3	84.6	82.5
Students having passed final examination, thousands	61.8	71.8	67.8	67.8
in day-section	44.6	43.2	48.7	52.3
in evening-correspondence section	17.2	28.6	19.1	15.5
in grammer schools	30.9	28.7	27.7	28.0
in vocational secondary schools	30.9	43.1	40.1	39.8

8. STUDENTS OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS BY TYPES OF SCHOOLS

	Number of students		Students passed final examination	Of which females, per cent
	1980	1986		
General grammar schools	124 618	125 000	28 067	64.8
Vocational secondary schools:	208 952	194 385	39 774	53.3
Industrial (technical)	105 378	95 957	18 978	26.7
Agricultural	13 278	13 400	2 891	24.6
Economic	41 908	36 842	7 763	92.1
Commercial	13 582	12 164	2 100	81.2
Catering	5 961	6 869	1 433	50.2
Transport	2 963	2 039	602	36.2
Postal	3 696	3 939	870	88.7
Sanitary	14 315	16 059	3 510	97.1
Kindergarten teacher's	5 897	5 099	1 152	100.0
Fine arts	1 974	2 017	475	65.3
Total	**333 570**	**319 385**	**67 841**	**58.1**



9. SPECIALIZED VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS

	Schools for shorthand-typing		Sanitary vocational schools	
	1980	1986	1980	1986
Schools	58	55	23	24
Teachers	208	253	402	383
Students	3 445	4 489	5 168	5 279
Those who passed professional examination	1 218	1 872	1 428	1 567

10. EDUCATIONAL HOMES

	1970	1980	1985	1986
Educational homes	134	127	126	125
Teachers	1 389	1 640	2 046	2 118
Children placed in educational homes	15 572	15 091	13 927	13 549
Ratio of children under state care, per cent	83.1	83.3	84.5	84.8

11. HIGH LEVEL EDUCATION

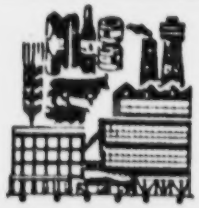
	1970	1980	1985	1986
Educational institutions	74	57	58	54
Teaching staff	9 791	13 890	14 850	15 111
Undergraduates attending day-sections, thousands	53.8	64.1	64.2	64.9
as percentage of the 18—22 years old population	6.3	9.2	9.9	9.6
Of undergraduates, in per cent				
females	44.7	49.9	52.3	52.1
holders of scholarship or regular financial aid	87.6	80.1	86.5	85.5
living in student's hostel	49.0	47.1	47.6	46.7
taking meals at refectories	70.4	73.9	63.4	64.4
Undergraduates attending evening and correspondence sections, thousands	26.7	37.1	35.1	33.6

12. UNDERGRADUATES OF HIGH LEVEL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BY BRANCHES OF STUDIES

	Number of undergraduates		Students obtained diploma	Of which females, per cent
	1980	1986		
Engineering	29 595	23 266	6 107	18.4
Agricultural	5 312	5 523	1 370	35.4
Economic	11 222	11 585	2 597	65.5
Medical	6 963	6 636	1 078	53.8
Pharmaceutical	868	886	183	71.6
Other sanitary	1 691	1 918	1 182	95.9
Veterinary	575	528	108	14.8
Arts and philosophy	5 836	6 492	1 171	65.5
Law and public administration	6 609	5 846	1 212	56.0
Natural sciences	5 102	4 877	908	45.4
Teacher's training college (higher grade)	12 876	14 366	3 425	75.0
Teacher's training college (lower grade)	8 420	9 678	2 959	87.1
Kindergarten teacher's training college	3 118	3 654	1 655	99.9
Training college for sports teacher	1 090	1 129	263	32.7
Fine arts	1 889	2 121	496	59.5
Total	**101 166**	**98 505**	**24 714**	**57.5**
Of which:				
in day-section	64 057	64 855	14 363	54.2
in evening-correspondence sections	37 109	33 650	10 351	62.1

13. PERSONS WHO FINISHED SPECIAL COURSES BEYOND THE EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

	Participants who finished the courses in			Of which females per cent
	1975	1980	1985	
	thousands			
Qualifying courses	104.1	152.7	148.6	38.6
Retraining courses	200.8	272.7	312.4	33.6
Total	**304.9**	**425.4**	**461.0**	**35.2**
Of which:				
for manual trades	162.5	206.6	211.7	14.1
for non-manual profession	142.4	218.8	249.3	53.1



National income

1. NATIONAL PRODUCT — NATIONAL INCOME

(At current prices, thousand million forints)

	1980	1985	1986
Gross output	**1 879.7**	**2 695.0**	**2 845.4**
(Gross value of material and non-material production)			
. Intermediate consumption (—)	1 158.7	1 661.3	1 762.9
Gross domestic product (GDP)	**721.0**	**1 033.7**	**1 082.5**
Consumption of fixed capital in the year of reference (—)	92.7	114.3	119.0
Net national product	**628.3**	**919.4**	**963.5**
Global social product	**1 701.5**	**2 398.7**	**2 522.1**
(Gross value of material production)			
Intermediate material consumption (—)	1 040.5	1 462.3	1 553.6
Consumption of fixed capital in the year of reference (—)	78.1	94.1	96.5
National income	**582.9**	**842.3**	**872.0**
(Net material product)			
Surplus of imports (+), exports (—), respectively	+ 15.6	— 21.4	+ 15.4
Domestic utilization of national income	**598.5**	**820.9**	**887.4**
Of which:			
Material consumption	469.9	676.7	722.0
Net capital formation	128.6	144.2	165.4
Of which:			
Net capital formation of fixed assets and incomplete investments	115.0	117.9	135.0
Increase in stocks	13.6	26.3	30.4

NUMBER AND POPULATION OF TOWNS BY POPULATION SIZE-GROUPS

1 January, 1986

Population size-group	Number of towns	Population	
		thousands	percentage distribution
— 9 999	14	107.8	1.7
10 000— 19 999	46	665.4	10.7
20 000— 49 999	44	1 319.8	21.2
50 000— 79 999	10	640.4	10.3
80 000—119 999	5	497.6	8.0
120 000—219 999	5	911.8	14.7
Budapest	1	2 076.0	33.4
Total	**125**	**6 218.8**	**100.0**

NUMBER AND POPULATION OF VILLAGES BY POPULATION SIZE-GROUPS

1 January, 1986

Population size-group	Number of villages	Population	
		thousands	percentage distribution
— 499	919	263.6	6.0
500— 999	716	523.5	11.8
1 000— 1 999	654	934.0	21.1
2 000— 4 999	496	1 477.8	33.4
5 000— 9 999	117	794.2	18.0
10 000—14 999	21	251.8	5.7
15 000—	10	176.3	4.0
Total	**2 933**	**4 421.2**	**100,0**

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY REPRESENTATIVES

	Number		Distribution, per cent	
	8 June, 1985[a]	1 January, 1987	8 June, 1985[a]	1 January, 1987
National Assembly representatives	386	387	100.0	100.0
Of which:				
females	81	81	21.0	20.9
30 years and younger	20	12	5.2	3.1
Original occupation:				
workers	133	133	34.5	34.3
peasants	16	15	4.1	3.9
intellectuals	179	181	46.4	46.8
employees and other	58	58	15.0	15.0

COUNCILS AND COUNCILLORS

	Number of councils	Number of councillors	Of which females	Number of councils, 1 January, 1987
	8 June, 1985[a]			
Council of the capital and county councils	20	1 743	470	20
Local councils	1 507	42 731	11 892	1 510
Of which:				
Councils of districts of Budapest	22	1 457	409	22
Councils of county towns	5	455	134	5
Councils of towns	103	5 154	1 374	119
Councils of big villages of municipal rights				
independent	20	803	217	11
joint	14	572	189	8
Councils of big villages				
independent	129	4 384	1 342	126
joint	171	5 851	1 657	173
Councils of villages				
independent	525	11 326	3 294	526
joint	518	12 729	3 276	520
Total	**1 527**	**44 474**	**12 362**	**1 530**

a) *Data of the election held in 1985.*

NUMBER AND POPULATION OF SETTLEMENTS BY POPULATION SIZE-GROUPS

(1 January)

Population size-group	Number	Population, thousands	Number	Population, thousands
	of towns and villages			
	1970[a]		1986	
— 499	670	216.6	919	263.6
500— 999	795	582.0	716	523.5
1 000— 1 999	798	1 143.3	654	934.0
2 000— 4 999	573	1 736.9	496	1 477.8
5 000— 9 999	154	1 059.0	131	902.0
10 000—49 999	116	2 227.2	121	2 413.3
50 000—99 999	9	608.6	12	806.8
100 000—	6	2 748.5	9	3 319.0
Total	**3 121**	**10 322.1**	**3 058**	**10 640.0**

a) *According to the administrative division of 1 January, 1980.*

NUMBER OF COURTS AND PROSECUTIONS

	1970	1980	1986
Courts			
Superior Court	1	1	1
Central District Court of Budapest and district courts	8	8	5
Courts of Budapest and county courts	20	20	20
Regional courts and courts of labour	110	115	108
Prosecutions			
Superior Prosecution	1	1	1
Attorney General's Office of Budapest	1	1	1
Attorney general's offices of counties	19	19	19
Local prosecutions	123	109	102
Of which:			
in districts of Budapest	14	14	14
in towns	10	13	81
in towns — in county districts	60	60	—
in county districts	39	22	—
prosecution which residence is not in town	—	—	7

UNITED
NATIONS

CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women

Distr.
GENERAL

CEDAW/C/13/Add.2
14 May 1987

ENGLISH
ORIGINAL: ARABIC

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination
Against Women (CEDAW)

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION

Second periodic reports of States parties

Addendum

EGYPT

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PART ONE OF THE REPORT

Before describing the actual situation in the Arab Republic of Egypt, from the social, economic, political and legal points of view, with regard to the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women, we begin with some basic data on Egypt:

- System of government: democratic
- Official religion: Islam
- Other religions: Christianity, a Jewish minority
- Population: 45 million, with 49.2 per cent females
- Number of political parties: five
- Ruling party: The Democratic Party
- Number of ministers: 31 ministers, including two women: the Ministers of Social Affairs and Social Insurance.

Over Egypt's thousands of years of advanced civilization, reaching back 7,000 years to the dawn of history, its women have achieved much in their struggle to win an appropriate status.

The historical evolution of the role of women in Egypt

Egyptian women have a glorious history of participation in the country's national struggles. As far back as Pharaonic Egypt, Egyptian women were able to participate with men in all spheres, and even surpassed them at times. History tells us of the firm reign of Queen Hatshepsut, which lasted for dozens of years, during which she created a merchant fleet and a fighting navy and extended her influence eastward beyond Egypt's borders. History also tells us the story of Queen Nefertiti, and of how she stood side by side with her husband, Akhnaton, while he spread the teachings of his religious belief which brought to the world the first instance of worship of a single god. Many other glorious achievements are also related in history books and have been uncovered by research work.

Egyptian women have also consistently played their part in society and have stood beside their menfolk in resisting foreign invasions.

The advent of Islam confirmed and expanded the rights of women, particularly as regards economic independence with full control over their property. Islam also paved the way for women to prove their various abilities, which led to their appearance in a number of professions. Women in Egypt today are in the teaching and medical professions; there are women officers, engineers, accountants and university professors, as well as ambassadresses, ministers, journalists and lawyers.

Egyptian women played an effective role in the liberation of the country from imperialism. The great leader of the women's movement for the liberation of the Egyptian woman was the late Hoda Shaarawi, who created Egypt's first women's association on 16 March 1923.

Legal measures taken with regard to the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women

The Convention was signed by Egypt at the World Conference on the United Nations Decade for Women, Copenhagen, 1980. It was ratified by the People's Assembly (Parliament), the highest authority empowered to enact laws, on 18 September 1982.

Validity of the provisions of the Convention before courts of law

The Egyptian Constitution and Egyptian legislation conform in all respects with the provisions of the Convention. The question of the validity of the provisions of the Convention or of referral to them before courts of law does not arise.

PART TWO OF THE REPORT

Constitutional and administrative measures relevant to provisions of the Convention

1. Equality of men and women in all rights

This is guaranteed by Article 11 of the Constitution, which stipulates that the State guarantees harmony between women's family duties, their activity in society, and their equality with men in the political, social, cultural and economic fields of life, without prejudice to the prescriptions of Islamic religious law (Shari'a). Furthermore, Article 40 stipulates the complete equality of all citizens in all rights and duties, without distinctions of sex, origin, language, religion or belief.

2. Equality in political life

In this respect, Egyptian legislation guarantees women's representation in Parliament, as stipulated by Law 73 of 1956, as amended by Law 41 of 1979, on the exercise of politial rights (Article 4): "All males and females who exercise political rights must be registered in the balloting lists". Law 38 of 1972, as amended by Law 21 of 1973 and Law 114 of 1983 (Article 3): "All lists in 31 constituencies must include one female member in addition to the male members assigned to it ...".

This also applies to the composition of the local councils: Local Council Law 43 of 1979, as amended by Law 50 of 1979, gives women a number of seats in the people's assemblies of the governorates, the city councils, district councils, and village councils. The number of seats allocated to women on these councils is usually one or two, in addition to which women have the right to compete with men for the other seats.

Important changes that took place in the structure and membership of the trade unions added about 100,000 female workers to the trade union movement. In the electoral cycle 1983-1987, voting for workers' representatives on company boards resulted in 22 women obtaining seats, while six women won seats in the 1983-1987 electoral cycle on the executive committees of the general trade unions.

Women in Egypt have also attained ministerial posts, and have taken part in planning overall State policy. They have reached leadership positions in many sectors of employment, have been appointed as ambassadresses of their country, and have participated in numerous international conferences.

3. Equality in acquiring, retaining and changing citizenship

Article 11 of Law 26 of 1975, on Egyptian citizenship, stipulates that loss of Egyptian citizenship by an Egyptian who has adopted another nationality after having been granted permission to do so shall not entail a similar loss of Egyptian citizenship by his wife, unless she decides to acquire her husband's new nationality according to the laws of his country.

Article 12 stipulates that an Egyptian woman who marries a foreigner shall retain her Egyptian citizenship, unless she desires to acquire her husband's nationality, and expresses such desire at the time of her marriage or during her marriage, and is permitted by the law of her husband's country to acquire its nationality. Nevertheless, she retains her Egyptian citizenship if she declares her desire to do so within one year of acquiring her husband's nationality.

Article 13 stipulates that an Egyptian woman who has lost her citizenship in accordance with Article 11, paragraph 1, and Article 12, paragraph 1 may regain Egyptian citizenship if she so requests, with the approval of the Minister of the Interior, and shall regain Egyptian citizenship upon the termination of her marriage if she is residing in Egypt or if she returns to reside in Egypt, and expresses such a desire.

Article 14 also stipulates that a wife who was an Egyptian citizen and lost that citizenship, as well as a wife of Egyptian origin, acquires this citizenship if it is granted to her husband or by virtue of her marriage to an Egyptian, upon her advising the Minister of the Interior of her desire to do so. The law grants a woman equal rights with men with respect to the nationality of her children in the following cases:

(a) A child born in Egypt of an Egyptian mother and a father of unknown nationality or a stateless father;

(b) A child born in Egypt of an Egyptian mother, whose father is not legally determined;

(c) A child born abroad of an Egyptian mother, whose father is unknown or stateless or whose nationality is unknown, if he chooses Egyptian citizenship within one year of reaching the age of reason.

4. Equality in work

Egyptian women have entered virtually every field of work, although in varying degrees, even including the judiciary, in which they have positions in juvenile courts and in the administrative prosecutor's office. They are also about to enter the police; the first group of female law graduates has enrolled at the Police Academy and will become police officers on graduation. Female law graduates have already been employed in such police work as the morals bureau and the care of juveniles.

Women are employed in the health and educational services, which absorb about 80 per cent of the total number of women in government service. They also occupy a large percentage of posts in scientific research in, for example, the National Research Institute, the Nuclear Energy Authority, the Scientific Research Academy, and other research institutes and centres. Egyptian women are also prominent in industry, both in government enterprises and in the public and private sectors. Their numbers have consistently increased in this field over the past 10 years. For example, the number of women workers at the Cairo Dyeing Company was 55 in 1975, and rose to 281 in 1983. There were only two women workers at the Aboukir Fertilizers and Chemical Industries Company in 1975; by 1983 the number had risen to 74.

Women workers have acceded to leadership and supervisory positions. For example, there were about 70 female workers holding leading positions at the highest administrative level in the industrial sector, in addition to those occupying supervisory positions at the middle management level (head of department - chief of section). In the Nasr Engineering and Refrigeration Company, for instance, there were 11 female workers performing supervisory tasks.

Women receive equal remuneration with men for the same work. They benefit from all job advantages such as allowances and promotion, on an equal footing with their male colleagues.

For the protection of women, they are not employed in certain jobs, for reasons of health or morals or because the work is too hard. Examples are working in bars or gambling clubs, working with blast furnaces, manufacturing explosives and working underground in mines and quarries, etc. The law also stipulates that women may not be employed at night (between 8 p.m. and 7 a.m.) except in certain situations, for jobs and on occasions laid down in a directive from the Minister of State for Manpower. Such jobs include, for example, work in hospitals, sanatoria and other medical centres; in hotels, restaurants, pensions and cafeterias which are under the supervision of the Ministry of Tourism; in theatres, cinemas and similar places, and work in airports and tourist agencies.

The young women of Egypt have opened a door which was previously closed to them, namely that of the vocational training centres. The first group of girl trainees was enrolled in September 1981, in the Turah Centre for Metallurgy and Electricity and the Tanta Vocational Training Centre for Electrical Motor Technicians. Each of these groups was composed of 33 female trainees. There were no signs of any problems during their training course, and training programmes for girls continued. The Department of Productivity and Vocational Training is at present training a number of women chemists to work as instructors in special areas of chemistry.

As a result of the increased numbers of workers in all sectors, a series of laws have been enacted to assist working women in reconciling their family duties with those of their work. The laws concerning workers in government administration, in public authorities and in units of the public sector, have laid down that working women have the right to leave without pay for the purpose of looking after their children, up to a maximum of two years at one time, and on three occasions during their working lives; and either that the administrative authority shall bear both the social security contributions payable by itself and those payable by the woman worker, or that the woman worker shall be granted compensation equal to 25 per cent of the salary to which she is entitled on the starting date of her leave, at her own choice. It was also decided that the woman worker shall be entitled to maternity leave for three months after confinement, on three occasions during her working life. This is fully paid leave, and is not to be included in the ordinary leave entitlement. The administrative authority also recommended that rules be drawn up for work on the basis of half-time work for half-pay.

With regard to the private sector, Law No. 137 of 1981 provided women workers with the protection they needed to reconcile family and work without detriment to the employer's interests. Its provisions include:

- A woman worker who has worked for the same employer for six months is granted the right to 50 days' maternity leave on full pay, including the pre-natal and the post-natal period, on submission of a medical certificate indicating the probable date of confinement. However, the woman worker shall not be entitled to such leave on more than three occasions during her working life. A woman shall not be required to work for 40 days after her

confinement. This care was also extended to the child. Article 155 of this law provides that for 18 months after confinement, a woman who breastfeeds her child is entitled to two breaks of not less than half an hour each for that purpose, in addition to the established work breaks. In addition, she has the right to combine those two periods and they are then calculated as working hours with no consequent reduction in pay.

- A woman worker may take leave without pay for a period not exceeding one year in order to look after her child. Such leave shall be granted three times during her working life, provided that the organization in which she works has at least 50 employees.

- The law requires that an employer who has one or more women workers shall display a copy of the regulations applying to women workers in his place of business.

- Emphasis is placed on the right of women workers to protect and take care of their children and to provide the appropriate conditions for developing their capacities. The law requires an employer with 100 or more women workers in one place either to set up a nursery or to employ one to look after the children. It also stipulates that organizations employing fewer than 100 female workers in one area should implement this obligation as a joint undertaking. These will be supplementary to the nurseries set up by the State to provide care for the children of working and non-working women.

5. Equality in the field of social insurance

The social insurance system guarantees the treatment of women on a fully equal basis with men. Moreover, women are more privileged than men in cases where benefits would be awarded in terms of insurance. These can be detailed as follows:

- A widow combines the pension to which she is entitled after her husband's death with her own pension or income, without any limits;

- A daughter is entitled to a pension after her father's death as long as she remains unmarried. She can regain this entitlement in case of divorce or widowhood;

- A sister is entitled to a pension after her brother's death;

- A mother is entitled to a pension after her son's death.

6. Equality in concluding contracts and administering property

An Egyptian woman enjoys from birth exactly the same legal rights as men. She may have her own independent finances and her own family name. Marriage has no effect on either, since a married woman can retain all her full legal rights and independent finances without any reduction or supervision by her husband. Women themselves can conclude contracts and administer, supervise, enjoy and dispose of their property without their husbands' intervention.

Minimum age for marriage and pregnancy

Egyptian law lays down the minimum age for marriage as 16 for females and 18 for males.

Developments that have taken place and programmes and institutions established since the entry into force of the Convention

1. The General Department for Women's Affairs within the Ministry of Social Affairs was established in 1977, as a government body at national level to formulate policy for the development of Egyptian women, to devise government plans and programmes for the protection of women and their integration in development, to implement development projects for women at the local, regional and national levels and to co-operate with international organizations and authorities concerned with women's affairs.

2. The National Commission for Women in Egypt was established as a higher commission for planning and co-ordination with representatives from all ministries, authorities and national women's societies concerned with the development of women. This Commission is headed by the Minister of Social Affairs, who is a woman.

The Commission formulates policy for the development of women and puts into force the recommendations concerning women issued by international organizations, subject to the conditions of Egyptian society.

3. The National Commission for Women has set up an experimental project for the development of rural women in Upper Egypt in the governorates of Assiout, Sohag, Oena and Asswan, in co-operation with UNICEF, in order to assist women to increase their income and raise their social and economic status.

4. The National Commission for Women has set up a project to serve working women in the governorates of Cairo and Giza, in order to assist women workers in solving their problems and help them to fulfil their multiple roles as mothers, housewives and workers participating with men in the development of Egyptian society.

The project provides semi-prepared meals for working women and helps them in running their household affairs and cleaning their houses by employing home helps. In addition, clothes are manufatured for working women at reduced prices as a form of financial support.

5. The National Commission for Women conducted field research on the situation and needs of Egyptian women. This research is considered an essential scientific basis in formulating and planning policy for the development of women.

6. Family guidance and counselling offices established by the Ministry of Social Affairs, totalling 71 and located in various villages and cities of Egypt, are concerned with resolving family problems brought to their attention. They have been able to solve an average of about 8,500 cases referred to them every year by religious courts, thus preserving family cohesion and stability, and preventing divorce and the break-up of families.

7. The Ministry set up a productive households project, aimed at increasing family income by training a woman, or a member of the family, in certain productive skills, providing raw materials and financial support, and marketing their products.

The Ministry of Social Affairs has earmarked some LE 3 million for this project since the Convention was signed. About 420,000 girls and women benefited from the project during the period 1980-1983.

8. There have been 246 women's clubs created throughout the country. These provide training in some productive skills, and women's leisure time is utilized in activities that increase household financial resources.

9. The Ministry of Social Affairs has increased the number of child care nurseries to 2,341, of which 176 are for girls. It has also established 25 children's homes to shelter children from 6 to 18 years of age who are deprived of family care. Furthermore, 174 social clubs have been created to occupy the leisure time of children between the ages of 6 and 12.

10. The Ministry of Social Affairs supports 651 family planning centres to help women in birth control.

11. The Ministry of Social Affairs has created 25 institutions throughout the governorates of the Republic to care for girls exposed to delinquency.

12. Mother's Day and Children's Day are celebrated every year on 21 March and 20 November respectively, at the local and national levels.

In the domain of social security and aid to working women and families, the State provides financial aid amounting to £E 3.17 million, from which nearly a million families benefit.

13. In 1982, a public society for the protection of women was established to provide social welfare at the national level.

14. Article 5 of the Convention calls for modification of the social and cultural behaviour patterns of men and women, with a view to eliminating prejudices, customs and other practices based on the idea of the inferiority or superiority of either sex.

With regard to this article, the National Commission for Women gave several interviews to officials of the mass media, in the press, and on radio and television, with a view to correcting erroneous concepts regarding women and recognizing the equality of men and women; radio and television programmes were scheduled at appropriate times to enable women, whether workers or housewives, to watch and listen to them. Likewise, the Ministry of Education reviewed all curricula at various teaching stages, and corrected erroneous concepts regarding women, to place them on an equal footing with men, forbidding the use of any expression representing them as inferior.

With regard to Article 12 of the Convention, concerning health care services, the State has created maternal and child care (MCH) centres, which also provide free public health services at public hospitals, as both men and women equally enjoy full rights to health care.

The State has also created health units in Egyptian rural areas to provide women with health and social care during pregnancy, to treat mothers and protect them against various diseases, to provide them with health care during pregnancy, confinement and the post-natal period, and to spread health awareness. The State has made health insurance services universal for women workers and their families, by offering medical treatment and health care in return for a token payment.

The School Health Department of the Ministry of Health is responsible for health care services in boys' and girls' schools.

Furthermore, in the area of family planning, the State has acted at both local and governmental levels, instituting the Supreme Council for Family Planning in Egypt, together with the General Society for Family Planning and the Future Family Society. These bodies work through family planning centres in Egyptian cities and villages, offering family planning services to Egyptian women. Some 1.5- million women have benefited from these services. The total number of family planning centres set up by the Ministry is 482, and the annual subsidy is about £E 150,000,

apart from financial allocations and grants received from international and foreign organizations. Regarding article 13 of the Convention, the Nasser Social Bank provides services for women, such as collecting alimony for divorced women, together with its other banking services, such as loans, mortgages and other forms of credit.

In connection with the same Article - on the right of women to participate in recreational activities, sports and all aspects of cultural life - the Supreme Council for Youth and Sport in Egypt gives all girls and women full opportunity to join social, sport and cultural clubs and to take part in contests at both the national and international levels. Moreover, the Ministry of Education has introduced physical education as a basic subject for girls at different stages; it has also introduced the training of women in camps so as to prepare them, physically, culturally and socially to become leaders and pioneers.

In the field of education, a remarkable development can be noted in the education of women in Egypt. In 1924, the first girls' secondary school in Egypt was established. Ever since then, the State has continued to take an interest in the education of girls and young women up to university level. By 1983, there were 13,500 primary schools for boys and girls. The number of female students enrolled in Egyptian universities in 1983 was 225,000; the number of women who graduate from a university or higher educational establishment is estimated at 47,000 annually.

In connection with Article 10 of the Convention, Egypt grants the right of education to both men and women. This is laid down in Article 8 of the Egyptian Constitution of 1971: "The State shall ensure equal opportunities to all citizens". Furthermore, Article 18 of the Constitution stipulates the right of both sexes to education and provides that the State shall guarantee this right.

The State has also ensured free education at all levels. This is laid down in Article 20 of the Constitution: "Free education in State educational institutions at different levels".

In terms of public and community services rendered to Egyptian women, under Article 13 of the Convention, the National Commission for Women issued a series of guidebooks and a manual on procedural services for women to explain the steps to be taken for services and the documents to be submitted. In connection with Article 14 of the Convention, the National Commission for Women was formed to assume the following special tasks:

(1) To follow up the implementation of national plans for the development of women, and to suggest means of adjustment to social, economic and political changes occurring in Egyptian society;

(2) To call on all ministries and bodies sharing membership of the Commission to draw up plans and programmes for the development of women;

(3) To follow up the implementation of such plans and programmes, to examine the results of the follow-up process and propose necessary measures to overcome the difficulties of implementation;

(4) To propose research work and studies related to the condition of women in various sectors, utilizing research institutions in these studies; the National Commission for Women includes representatives of the following ministries: Foreign Affairs, Social Affairs and Social Insurance, Education, Health, Manpower, Industry, Higher Education, Culture and Information, Agriculture, Justice and Supply.

It also includes representatives from the People's Assembly (Parliament), broadcasting, television, the press, the National Centre for Social and Criminal Research, the General Labour Union, the General Confederation of Associations, some major national societies, trade unions, and some Egyptian experts in development.

The National Commission for Working Women has the following subsidiary committees:

1. The Legal Committee,
2. The International Co-operation Committee,
3. The Research and Conferences Committee,
4. The Planning and Follow-Up Committee,
5. The Information Committee.

These committees are engaged in planning and preparation for the development of women and the provision of assistance to them in overcoming the obstacles that stand in their way.

In the area of women's right to education (Article 10 of the Convention), the proportion of female students is 40 per cent of the total number at the various levels. At university level, female students show more interest than male students in home economics, languages, tourism and hotel management, information (mass media), arts, economics and political science.

In 1982-1983, the proportion of women students enrolled for master's degrees and doctorates was 33.8 per cent of the total number of students.

PART 3 OF THE REPORT

Women in general and technical education

There are three levels in the educational system, starting with basic education and proceeding up to university and higher education.

First level: basic education

This stage consists of primary and preparatory education. At six years of age, children are enrolled for a six-year period of primary education, followed by three years of preparatory education, which is in fact a continuation of the primary phase. The basic education stage is compulsory.

Second level: secondary education

This stage consists of the general secondary education, technical secondary education, and teachers' training colleges.

(a) General secondary education

This is a three-year phase, divided after its first year into arts and science sections. After the second year, the science section is again divided into a science branch and a mathematics branch. The general secondary education phase culminates in a public examination which leads successful candidates to the universities, higher institutes and technical institutes.

(b) Secondary technical education

Most technical schools have a three-year course of study for the training of skilled workers, while others have a five-year study course for the training of technicians. Technical secondary education is divided into three branches: industrial, agricultural and commercial. Students who obtain a grade of at least 75 per cent in the technical secondary education examination may enrol in appropriate colleges at the university level, after passing examinations set by the colleges of their choice.

(c) Teachers' training institutes

The duration of study at teachers' training institutes is five years. Students who obtain a grade of at least 75 per cent in the examination for a teaching diploma may enrol in the colleges of education, in accordance with their field of specialization. Graduates of these institutes become teachers at the primary education level.

Third level: university and higher education

This level is open to students who have obtained the Certificate of General Secondary Education, as well as students with a certificate of technical secondary education, if they fulfil special conditions.

This stage comprises the universities and the higher institutes. The duration ranges from four to six years, depending on the field of study. It also includes technical institutes that offer a two-year course of study in various specializations.

Students are accepted at all these levels without any distinction based on sex, the sole criterion for acceptance being the overall grade they obtain and their preference.

The major basic principles of the Egyptian educational system are:

1. Education at State schools at all levels is free of charge, including university and higher education.

2. Acceptance at the first level is determined by age, while it is based at the other levels purely on competence, without any distinction on the basis of sex.

3. The State provides special education at the first stage, which includes schools for the blind, for the deaf and dumb, for the mentally retarded, and for children suffering from rheumatic and other heart diseases.

4. The State provides meals at schools of the first level in rural areas, and also at schools at the various other levels of education whenever necessary. The State also provides textbooks and copybooks free of charge at the various levels of general and technical education.

First level: basic education

Egypt recently introduced, on a trial basis, a nine-year stage of basic education, consisting of six years of primary education followed by three years of preparatory education.

The objective of this type of education is to teach pupils essential values and principles of conduct, and to provide them with scientific knowledge and experience appropriate to conditions prevailing in the various environments of the

country, i.e. agricultural, industrial, urban and desert, in order to enable those completing this basic stage of education to face life or to proceed to higher levels of education.

Primary level schools are to be found all over the country. In the 1983/84 school year there were a total of 11,802 primary schools distributed throughout Egypt's rural and urban areas, with a total enrolment of 5,349,579 pupils of both sexes.

The percentage of females at the primary education level is lower than that of males, particularly in rural areas. This is due to various social factors related to certain traditions to which rural families adhere. Nevertheless, there has been a great increase in the number of females enrolled at the primary education level since 1952.

In 1953, the total number of females enrolled at the primary education level was 526,110, or 37.7 per cent of the total enrolment. Ten years later, in 1963, the number of females enrolled at the primary education level had risen to about one and a quarter million, or 38.7 per cent of the total enrolment. In 1983/84, the number of females at that level was 2,255,782, or 42.1 per cent of the total enrolment.

However, what is most striking is that in the period between 1953/54 and 1983/84 the increase in the percentage of females enrolled was much higher than that of males, with a 328.6 per cent increase in female enrolment against an increase of 284.1 per cent in male enrolment.

Primary education in Egypt is co-educational. More than half the teachers at this level are female. Pupils of both sexes receive an identical education at this level, without any distinction between males and females. In certain fields of study and activity, pupils are free to choose between agricultural education and home economics. The objective of the home economics courses is to provide girls with knowledge that would be of use to them later on in their lives, such as needlework, art, home management, child rearing and general hygiene.

Preparatory schools are to be found in almost all the towns and villages of Egypt. The total enrolment at this level in 1983/84 was about 2 million.

Females made up about 20 per cent of the total enrolment at this level in 1953, increasing to about 28.4 per cent in 1963/64, then to approximately 34 per cent in 1973/74, and to 42.1 per cent in 1983/84.

It should be noted that the rate of increase in the percentage of female enrolment at this level was far higher than that for male enrolment. Female enrolment increased between 1953/54 and 1983/84 by 929 per cent, whereas male enrolment for the same period increased by only 310.9 per cent.

Second level: secondary education

(a) General secondary education

The first secondary school for girls was established in 1920, in the aftermath of the 1919 revolution. Initially, the duration of study for females at the secondary level was six years, while for males the duration was only five years. Eventually this sixth year was abolished, and the duration of secondary education for both sexes was fixed at five years.

Statistics indicate that the total enrolment - of both sexes - at the secondary level was over half a million in 1983/84. There has been a noticeably steady and significant increase in the number of females enrolled in general secondary schools in Egypt. The total number of females enrolled at this level in 1953/54 was just under 13,000. This figure increased to 39,000 in 1963/64, that is to say a three-fold increase during this period. The number of females enrolled at the secondary level further increased to about 106,000 in 1973/74, then increased yet again to over 200,000 in 1983/84.

(b) Technical secondary education

There has been a very great increase in this type of education in recent years, on the one hand, in response to an overall growth in education and, on the other, with the aim of creating the varied workforce required for the implementation of the country's social and economic plans, and also in order to satisfy the need for a specialized technical workforce in Arab and African countries.

Young Egyptian women have proved their ability and capability by enrolling in all types of technical secondary schools, namely the industrial, commercial and agricultural schools, under both the three-year and the five-year systems.

The enrolment of young women in technical secondary schools was fully encouraged by all the education authorities, and received their full attention. This was to enable women to participate side by side with men in the construction of society.

(i) Industrial technical education

Women enrolled in industrial schools for the first time in 1957, with the establishment of four industrial schools for girls in the governorates of Cairo, Alexandria, Dakahlia and Asiut. The initial female enrolment in these schools was 135. Young women also enrol in technical industrial schools under the five-year system, from which they graduate with training in various appropriate specializations, or as teachers of practical and workshop subjects. The enrolment of females in secondary industrial education has also significantly increased.

In 1973/74 a total of 8,955 female students were enrolled at this level, representing 10.5 per cent of the overall enrolment. This number increased in 1983/1984 to 27,969, representing 12.1 per cent of the overall enrolment. The rate of increase of female student enrolment in the period 1973/74-1983/84 was approximately 122.5 per cent, while the rate of increase for male students during the same period was 274 per cent.

(ii) Commercial technical education

Female students were accepted by the commercial schools for the first time in 1946. Since then, the Ministry of Education has greatly expanded this type of education, and larger numbers of young women have enrolled in these schools. In 1953/54, female students accounted for 11 per cent of the total enrolment in secondary commercial education. This percentage increased in 1963/64 to 28.5 per cent, then to 50.2 per cent in 1973/74, and again to 57.2 per cent in 1983/84, an indication that this type of education is more appropriate to women.

The number of young women enrolled in commercial education during the period 1953/54-1983/84 increased by 51,062.6 per cent, with the number enrolled increasing from 495 in 1953/54 to 252,760 in 1983/84, while male enrolment increased by 4,859.7 per cent only. In other words, the rate of increase in female enrolment was approximately ten times that of male enrolment.

(iii) Agricultural technical education

Women entered this type of education at a later stage than other types of technical education. Firmly believing in the importance of the role played by Egyptian women in agricultural society since the dawn of history, the Ministry of Education decided to accept female students at agricultural secondary schools for the first time in 1975/76, when 6,830 female students were accepted in the first year at this type of school.

In spite of this late beginning, there has been a noticeably steady increase year after year since that date in the number of female students enrolled in this type of education. There were 1,653 female students in 1976/77 and this number had doubled by 1977/78 to reach 3,150, followed by a further increase in 1978/79, which brought the total number of females enrolled in technical agricultural education to 4,744, and this number increased to 13,184 by 1983/84. This latter figure represents 14.8 per cent of the total number of students enrolled in this type of education.

Female students at the agricultural secondary schools are trained side by side with the male students and follow an identical curriculum. These young women have been successful both in theoretical subjects and in practical work, particularly those subjects that are more appropriate to their nature, such as food processing, poultry raising, dairy work, and floriculture.

(iv) Teachers' training institutes

This type of education trains primary school teachers of both sexes, pedagogically qualified to understand the needs and development of children in the primary education stage and to provide them with an appropriate comprehensive education.

The first institute for training female teachers was established in 1909. The graduates of this institute were during the first quarter of this century the pioneers who in later years were to bear the responsibility for the education of girls. They were the first to be sent on study missions outside the country, an event that greatly influenced the education of Egyptian girls. Furthermore, they set an excellent example that led many families to educate their daughters.

Since the early 1950s, the Ministry of Education has pursued a policy of feminizing the teaching staff at the primary level. This necessitated encouraging girls to enter the teachers' training institutes. In 1953/54 the total number of students enrolled at these institutes was 23,636, with the females making up 47.1 per cent of this total. In 1963/64 the total enrolment was 34,704, of whom 43 per cent were female. In 1973/74 the total enrolment was 31,230, of whom 43 per cent were female. Ten years later, in 1983/84, the total enrolment at these institutes had greatly increased and stood at 71,545, with a significant increase in the percentage of female students to 55 per cent of the total enrolment, indicating the interest of young women in this type of education. The rate of increase in female enrolment for the period 1953/54-1983/84 was about 354 per cent, while the rate of increase in male enrolment was only 256.9 per cent.

Third level: women in university and higher education

University and higher education in Egypt goes back to the pre-Christian era. The ancient university of On was a centre of thought and knowledge in ancient Egypt, as was the ancient university of Alexandria. With the advent of Islam, the university of al-Azhar was established in 970 AD, and is today Egypt's oldest university.

The national university was established on 21 December 1908. Consideration was later given to the creation of a State university that would include all the higher schools existent at the time, and this culminated in the issuance of a decree on 21 March 1925 establishing the Egyptian University. In 1940, it was named Fouad I University, then the University of Farouk I was established by Law 32 of 1942, followed by the establishment of the University of Ibrahim Pacha the Great in 1950.

Following the Revolution of 23 July 1952, it was decided to give these universities permanent names that would not be affected by the passage of individuals, but would have firm national ties. A decree was therefore issued in 1953 whereby Fouad I University was renamed Cairo University, and Farouk I University was renamed Alexandria University. In 1954, the University of Ibrahim Pacha the Great was renamed the University of Heliopolis, then later in the same year this was Arabized and became Ain Shams University.

Other universities were established in the following years, beginning usually with the creation of one or two colleges and subsequently developing into full-fledged universities. The first of these new universities was Asiut University, followed by Tanta, Mansuran, Zagazig and Minia universities, then by the universities of the Suez Canal and Helwan. The establishment of this latter university was the inevitable outcome of the development of higher institutions and colleges of the Ministry of Higher Education.

It should be noted that the University of al-Azhar was further developed in 1961, to include education and scientific research in modern sciences alongside the traditional religious, Islamic and Arabic language studies for which it was famous. This university is not co-educational, but has independent colleges offering courses in various fields to female students.

Egypt now has 12 universities with a total of 178 colleges, in addition to the technical, commercial and industrial institutes, and the special higher and intermediate institutes.

University and higher education were available to women from the beginning of this century. Two years after the opening of the national university in 1909, young women were given the opportunity to enrol as auditors in a number of sections of the Faculty of Arts. University studies available to female students were limited at that time to psychology, ethics, education and hygiene. The situation progressively developed, and increasing numbers of young women continued to enrol.

A number of Egyptian women taught during that period, such as Labiba Hashim, who lectured on education, Nabawiyya Mousa, who lectured on women, and Malak Hefni Nassif, who delivered lectures on women's rights and duties and the position of Islam with regard to these rights and duties.

In 1929, only 17 women were enrolled as regular students at the university.

During the ensuing half century, Egyptian women forged ahead with determination and excellence, and by 1983/84 about a quarter of a million young women were enrolled in Egypt's universities.

The enrolment of women in the colleges of arts, law, science and medicine appeared to be quite natural, as society considered that such fields were compatible with woman's nature. This was why the enrolment of women in other faculties was somewhat delayed. Women enrolled in the faculty of dentistry for the first time in 1932, in the faculty of commerce in 1935, and in the faculty of

pharmacy in 1936. It was not until 1945 that female students began to enrol in other faculties. The first Egyptian woman enrolled in the faculty of engineering in 1945, then 16 female students enrolled in the faculty of agriculture in 1946, followed by three who enrolled in the faculty of veterinary medicine in 1947. The college of Dar al-Ulum accepted a number of female students in 1953.

In application of the principle of equal opportunity for all Egyptians of both sexes, and pursuant to the decision to provide free education for all, the only criteria for acceptance at a university are the overall grades obtained by the student in the General Secondary Certificate examination and the student's choice of enrolment in a particular faculty, without any distinction on the basis of sex.

The women's teachers' training institute was established in 1933, and was the forerunner of others which were established between that year and 1952. The objective behind the creation of these institutes was the desire of the State to improve the quality of female teachers at girls' primary and secondary schools, and also to train specialized female kindergarten teachers.

A higher institute of social service for girls was created with the aim of training social workers. As some families did not wish their daughters to mix with young men, the only alternative was to provide them with a special type of university education, and this led to the establishment by the State of the Girls' College in 1950, which later became one of the faculties of the University of Ain Shams. Similarly, an Islamic girls' college was established at al-Azhar University. This provided women with an opportunity to enter a field of study at the higher education level which had hitherto been closed to them, namely religious education. Female students enrolled in this college follow the same course of study as their male colleagues at the University of al-Azhar.

There has been a steady and continuous increase in the number of female students enrolled at the university level. The number of female students enrolled at the faculties of arts increased from 902 in 1951/52 to 32,638 in 1983/84. The number of female students enrolled in the faculties of law increased from 316 in 1951/52 to 18,306 in 1983/84.

The faculties of commerce have been increasingly popular with female students in recent years. The enrolment of female students at these colleges rose from 248 in 1951/52 to 45,631 in 1983/84.

The number of female students enrolled in the faculties of science increased from 194 in 1951/52 to 6,618 in 1983/84.

There was also a significant development in the number enrolled in the faculties of medicine. In 1951/52 561 female students were enrolled in these faculties, and by 1983/84 the enrolment had increased to 12,788.

Only 64 female students were enrolled in the faculties of pharmacy in 1951/52, but this number rose to 3,623 by 1983/84.

In 1951/52 only nine female students were enrolled in the faculties of engineering, while 6,052 were enrolled by 1983/84.

In 1951/52 only 80 female students were enrolled in the faculties of agriculture, but the figure was 10,695 by 1983/84.

The number of female students enrolled in the faculties of veterinary medicine significantly increased from 22 in 1951/52 to 1,625 in 1983/84.

There has also been a great increase in the number of female students enrolled at the College of Dar al-Ulum. The total enrolment at this college in 1983/84 was 8,659, of whom 3,392, or 39.1 per cent were female. The total number of students enrolled at the College of Languages in 1983/84 was 1,726, of whom 1,138 or 66 per cent were female. Female students also outnumber their male colleagues at the Faculty of Communication, where they represent about 56.5 per cent of the total enrolment, and at the faculties of Tourism and Hotels, Arts, Education, and Home Economics.

The following table gives a statistical comparison of the development of the number of female and male students at the universities for the period 1951/52-1983/84.

Comparative table showing the progression of the percentage of females enrolled in Egyptian universities

Academic year	Theoretical colleges			Practical colleges			Total		
	Females	Total	%	Females	Total	%	Females	Total	%
1951/52	1 466	19 040	7.7	938	15 501	6.1	2 404	34 541	
1970/71	25 162	68 229	39.9	16 602	77 494	21.4	41 764	145 723	
1983/84	142 626	386 202	37	50 720	182 439	28	193 346	568 641	
% of increase	9 728%	2 028%		5 407%	1 176%		8 043%	1 646%	

An analysis of the data given in the above table indicates that there was an 8,043 per cent increase in the number of female students between 1951/52 and 1983/84.

These figures also show that female students are attracted in large numbers to all types of university education, and that the number of female students enrolled in theoretical colleges exceeds their enrolment in the practical ones. Female enrolment represented 37 per cent of the total enrolment in the theoretical colleges in 1983/84, whereas it was 28 per cent of the total enrolment in the practical colleges in the same period.

In addition to providing free education at all levels, the State also provides students (of both sexes) with many services that help them to pursue their university studies. Needy students also receive assistance to help them overcome any problems that would adversely affect their studies.

The State also provides stipends to outstanding students of both sexes enrolled in all colleges, as an incentive to them to maintain their excellence. In 1984, the State allocated £E 3.5 million, to be shared among about 45,000 students of both sexes.

Technical institutes

These institutes were established in 1956 as vocational training centres, to provide holders of the General Certificate of Secondary Education with a technical training compatible with modern developments throughout the world. Consideration

was then given to developing these centres as regards the type of training provided, its duration and the curricula offered. They were first called institutes for the training of technicians, then technical institutes. After completion of a two-year course of study, graduates obtain a diploma from a technical commercial or industrial institute, depending upon their field of specialization. Outstanding graduates may enrol at a university. There are 16 industrial institutes and 17 commercial ones.

Young Egyptian women have been attracted by this type of education, particularly by the commercial institutes, owing to the compatibility of this field of specialization with woman's nature. In 1983/84, there was a total of about 19,500 female students enrolled in the commercial institutes, representing 38.2 per cent of the total enrolment. The interest shown by female students in the industrial institutes is still limited, however. In 1963/64 a total of only 806 female students were enrolled in this type of higher education, representing 5.6 per cent of the total enrolment.

Egyptian women and the problem of illiteracy

According to the 1947 census, the last held before the Revolution of 23 July 1952, approximately 75 per cent of the population were illiterate. The illiteracy rates were 84 per cent for females and 65 per cent for males.

By 1960, the illiteracy rate for males had dropped to 56 per cent, whereas that for females had decreased only slightly to 83 per cent, in the same year.

There was, however, a noticeable decline in the illiteracy rate after 1975. The 1976 census - the latest official census held in Egypt - showed that the illiteracy rate for females had dropped from 84 per cent to 70 per cent, while that for males had declined from 57 per cent to 43 per cent. This was due primarily to the great expansion in primary education following the Revolution.

Intensified efforts, in which numerous ministries and government and private agencies are co-operating, are now being undertaken in Egypt with the objective of overcoming the problem of illiteracy on the basis of an advanced concept that is not limited to the eradication of illiteracy in the sense of reading or writing illiteracy, but that goes beyond it to the eradication of functional illiteracy through effective adult education curricula closely related to the real educational needs of woman and related to the performance of her important functions as a mother, housewife, citizen and worker.

The Ministries of Education, Culture, Information, Social Affairs, Manpower, Agriculture, Interior, Defence, Wakfs (charitable endowments), al-Azhar Affairs and local government all collaborate in these efforts. The Egyptian universities, trade unions, the general Egyptian Trade Unions Federation and charitable organizations also take part in this work. The problem of illiteracy is at present being addressed in Egypt through an approach that involves the mobilization of all efforts and concentration on the problem in order to solve it in the shortest possible time.

PART 4 OF THE REPORT

Egyptian women and labour

Egyptian women have always worked alongside men in the fields. Egypt's rural society, which is conservative, has always fully accepted women's participation in work and their performance of the most strenuous agricultural operations, and has in fact encouraged this participation. This was due to recognition by the rural society that prosperity could only be achieved through the common work of men and

women, considering that it would be unacceptable for half of the available human resources to remain idle while the other half bore the entire burden of the overall development effort. This rural society never saw any conflict between the employment of rural women and ingrained spiritual values and conservative traditions. It was always able to preserve these values and traditions, while women continued to participate extensively in various agricultural work and industries, as well as marketing of products and produce.

Later, Egyptian women began to work in industry, sharing with men the task of advancing industrial development. Women proved their excellence and capability in mastering various kinds of work in this domain, a fact which is highly appreciated at the supervisory levels of most factories in which women are employed.

Statistics indicate a continuing increase of the participation of Egyptian women in all types of industries and crafts, and a great increase in the number of women employed in these fields. It should be noted that Egyptian women work alongside men in all trades and crafts without exception, including the spinning and weaving and garment industries, the chemicals and basic metals and mining industries, as well as the petroleum, military production, building and construction materials industries, etc. Egyptian women have therefore been able to prove on a practical level the invalidity of the claim that their feminine nature made them unable to undertake strenuous work.

Statistics, an objective indicator of development, show that there are close to 2 million working women in Egypt, representing about 15 per cent of the total workforce in the public and private sectors. This number is constantly increasing, at a rate of approximately 20,000 per year. This figure does not include women employed in agriculture, who participate with the male members of their families in all cultivation operations. The number of women in this category has significantly increased, probably as a result of the great changes taking place in our rural societies. Large numbers of men, many of whom are skilled and experienced farmers, have migrated to seek employment outside the country.

Egyptian women have not halted at these levels of employment, but have ascended to leadership and supervisory positions in government and public sector agencies and organizations. Statistics for 1980/81 indicate that the number of women occupying high-level civil service posts (first under-secretary, under-secretary, director-general) reached 81 in 1980, from a mere four in 1961. In the public sector, 91 women occupied high-ranking positions in 1981. In this connection, it should be noted that this sector was only recently established, by comparison with the government sector.

Egyptian women continued to advance and to fulfill their identity and establish themselves. They occupied ministerial posts, and became under-secretaries, ambassadresses, consuls, deans of colleges and heads of research centres.

At the middle-management level, which is in fact the foundation of executive leadership, figures for 1980/81 show that 9,530 women occupied positions at this level in the government service, and 8,536 in the public sector. These numbers have undoubtedly greatly increased during the last four years.

Egyptian women have demonstrated an excellent degree of competence in the various high-level political and leadership positions they occupy, as well as those at the middle-management level. By persevering and persisting in their struggle, Egyptian women have been able to reach decision-making and policy-formulation positions, as well as business management positions. They have occupied leadership posts, thereby contributing effectively to the construction of modern Egyptian society and to the achievement of the country's overall social and economic development objectives.

Women's participation in the workforce in the government and public sectors in Egypt:

Breakdown of government and public sector employees in Egypt on 1 January 1984

	Total employees	Number of females	% of females
Administration	377 308	73 609	19.5
Local government	1 475 840	422 752	28.6
Public service agencies	205 510	50 375	24.5
Public economic agencies	346 676	64 956	18.7
Total of government sector (1)	2 405 335	611 692	25.4
Public sector (2)	1 287 308	143 990	11.2
Total of sectors (1) and (2)	3 692 642	755 682	Average 20.46

Although the above table does not include personnel in special salary scale categories (totalling 611,313), the employment structure and the position of Egyptian women in this huge administrative and production system are evident. The following facts may therefore be highlighted:

1. The highest percentage of females is to be found in the various local government units, where they constitute about 28.6 per cent of the total number of employees. This phenomenon is due to the concentration of women in the departments of education, health, religious affairs and social affairs (over 52.5 per cent in these three sectors).

2. The public service agencies are next, with women making up 24.5 per cent of the total workforce, followed by the administration with 19.5 per cent, and finally the public economic agencies with 18.7 per cent.

3. Overall, more than 611,000 women are in government employment - excluding the public sector - representing 25.4 per cent of the total number of government employees.

The following table gives a clear indication of the number of women in higher positions:

Women in high-ranking posts in the government and public sectors on 1 January 1984

Grade	Government sector: Administration	Local govt.	Service agencies	Economic agencies	Total (1)	Public sector (2)	Grand total (1) + (2)
Superior	-	-	-	2	2	-	2
Senior	10	-	2	17	29	21	50
Director-General	109	6	26	86	227	187	414
Total	119	6	28	105	258	208	466

It should be noted that two women occupy posts at the superior grade level (First Under-Secretary), both in the Radio and Television Union, that is 0.3 per cent of the total number of persons in this grade at the national level.

At the senior grade level, there are 50 women, representing only two per cent of the total number of officials at this grade in Egypt in 1984. The number is higher at the Director-General level, 414 women or 5.9 per cent of the total number of persons in this grade in the government and public sectors.

Breakdown by sex of government and public sector employees for the period 1981-1984

Years	Jan. 1981		1982		1983		1984	
Sector	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Administration	254 436	42 001	172 024	61 086	297 869	73 555	303 699	73 609
Local government	904 455	208 153	882 467	315 614	883 129	327 910	1053 088	422 752
Public agencies	388 654	70 382	419 331	95 843	421 450	104 110	436 855	115 331
Public sector	1083 566	115 536	1140 859	131 124	1135 731	138 752	1143 318	143 990
Total	2621 111	443 072	2711 701	603 677	2738 179	644 327	3926 960	755 682

Percentile breakdown by sex of job categories in the government and private sectors on 1 January 1984

Job categories	Total govt. sector			Total public sector			Grand total		
	M %	F %	Total	M %	F %	Total	M %	F %	Total
Higher positions	93.6	6.4	100	96.6	3.4	100	95.4	4.6	100
Specialist posts	70.3	29.7	100	82.1	17.9	100	82.8	27.2	100
Technical posts	72.5	27.5	100	91.9	8.1	100	77.6	22.4	100
Office jobs	61.2	38.8	100	69.8	30.2	100	62.9	37.1	100
Vocational jobs	91.9	8.1	100	92.3	7.7	100	92.2	7.8	100
Supporting services	84.8	15.2	100	96.8	3.2	100	87	13	100
Non-defined jobs	80.8	19.2	100	91.2	8.8	100	86.4	13.6	100

Percentile breakdown of females in public service employment categories on 1 January 1984

Sector	Govt. sector	Public sector	Grand total
Job category	%	%	%
Higher positions	00.04	00.02	00.06
Specialist posts	24.3	20.1	23.8
Technical posts	29.2	15.9	26.9
Office jobs	30.9	31	30.9
Vocational jobs	3.7	27.1	7.5
Supporting services	11.2	12.8	9.9
Non-defined jobs	00.7	2	00.9

Numerical development of female public sector employees for the period 1981-1984

Sector	Years				Percentile development of female employees Base year 1981		
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1982%	1983%	1984%
Foodstuffs industry	7 446	7 760	9 277	10 446	104.22	124.59	140.29
Spinning, weaving, garments	28 990	34 635	34 213	35 254	119.47	118.02	121.61
Chemical industries	3 582	4 070	3 850	4 194	113.62	107.48	117.09
Basic metal industries	7 103	7 712	7 984	8 311	108.57	112.40	117.01
Mining	933	1 149	1 271	1 377	123.15	136.23	147.59
Petroleum	1 530	1 783	2 134	2 253	116.54	139.48	147.25
Military production	2 795	3 750	3 911	4 378	98.81	103.06	115.36
Electricity	2 949	3 681	4 636	4 393	124.82	157.21	148.97
Banking	7 028	9 153	9 092	9 100	130.24	129.37	129.48
Foreign trade	2 696	4 284	3 546	3 757	115.91	95.94	263.99
Cotton	1 270	1 717	1 756	1 716	135.20	138.27	135.12
Commercial insurance	2 693	2 992	2 869	3 161	111.10	106.54	117.38
Supply and internal distribution	15 113	16 958	18 539	20 115	112.21	122.67	133.10
Internal transport	3 232	3 286	3 575	3 582	101.67	110.61	110.83
Maritime transport	2 308	2 499	2 466	2 703	108.28	106.85	117.11
Housing and development	1 750	1 284	1 349	1 347	73.37	77.09	76.97
Construction and construction materials	3 894	4 697	7 574	8 541	120.62	194.62	219.36
Agriculture and irrigation	1 204	1 501	1 398	1 267	124.67	116.11	105.23
Animal production	1 634	1 519	2 336	2 698	92.96	142.96	165.12

Sector	Years				Percentile development of female employees Base year 1981		
	1981	1982	1983	1984	1982%	1983%	1984%
Agricultural credit and co-operatives	1 993	2 510	2 263	2 425	125.94	113.55	121.66
Tourism and air transport	3 197	3 425	3 381	1 691	107.13	105.76	52.89
Medicine	9 657	10 087	10 505	10 827	104.45	108.78	112.12
Printing, paper, publishing	312	342	370	Not indicated	109.94	118.59	***
Culture and information	144	170	300	293	118.06	208.33	203.47
Communications	83	159	157	161	191.57	189.16	193.98
Total	215 536	131 124	138 752	143 990	113.49	120.09	124.63

Egyptian women employed in education

The highest percentage of female employees is to be found in the education and health services, in which they represent 80 per cent of the total number of female employees in the government sector.

The development of the percentage of female employees at the various levels of the education sector is as follows:

Primary education:

From 16 per cent in 1951/52 to 37.6 per cent in 1961/62, then to 46.9 per cent in 1983/84, with a total of over 80,000 women teachers.

Preparatory education:

From 20 per cent in 1961/62 to 38.6 per cent in 1983/84. There are at present more than 30,000 women teachers at this level.

Teacher training institutes:

From 33 per cent in 1951/52 to 44 per cent in 1983/84. The number of women teachers at this level now exceeds 2,500.

General and technical secondary education:

There were about 21,000 women teachers at this level in 1983/84. It is worth noting that there were approximately 37,000 women teachers in the general and technical secondary schools in 1961/62, or 32.3 per cent of the total teaching staff. Their number continued to increase, and reached about 134,000 in 1983/84, or 40.3 per cent of the total teaching staff.

These figures demonstrate that although women's breakthrough in the teaching profession was recent, it has been extensive and significant. This bears out the fact that whenever constraints and obstacles facing women in education are removed, ways are opened up before them to serve their society and to effectively participate in its development and progress.

In 1963/64, 7,511 women occupied academic and leadership positions in the universities, representing 28 per cent of the teaching staff, which totalled 27,000, distributed as follows:

Post	No. of females	Total	Percentage
Professor	399	3 000	13.3
Assistant professor	577	2 774	20.8
Lecturer	1 356	5 449	24.9
Assistant lecturer	2 208	7 477	29.5
Demonstrator	2 979	8 124	36.6
Total	7 511	26 824	28

Women held a considerable number of teaching posts in the faculties of medicine, science and the arts, a natural state of affairs in view of their long association with these faculties.

Women also occupy the position of dean in a number of colleges.

Women have also reached supervisory and senior administrative positions in this field. There are women vice-directors of schools, head-mistresses, and directresses at various educational levels, as well as a woman director-general. There have also been a number of women assistant secretaries in the Ministries of Education and Higher Education.

As regards study missions and travel abroad on scientific assignments, Egyptian women have been prominent in all study missions abroad for the purpose of obtaining a Master's Degree or a Ph.D. Women also participate in scientific missions despatched abroad by Egypt to study new developments in various scientific fields and their applications.

Percentage of females on study leave, missions and scientific assignments

Year	Study leave	Missions	Scientific assignments
1965	14.9%	11%	-
1975	-	20.7%	11.3%
1985	14.9%	15.5%	10.8%

Egyptian women and scientific research

Egyptian women participate in an effective manner alongside men in the various fields of scientific research. The following is a brief survey of the status of Egyptian women in some of the most important specialized research agencies, centres and institutes:

1. The National Research Centre

This Centre was established in the mid-1950s as a multipurpose research institute, with departments concerned with research in physics, chemistry and biology, as well as a number of areas in agriculture and engineering. It is one of the largest research institutes in Egypt and the Middle East.

At the end of 1981, a total of 1,269 persons were employed by the Institute, including 477 women, or 39 per cent of the total.

2. The Nuclear Energy Authority

This authority was also established in the mid-1950s. Women account for 25 per cent of the total staff.

3. The Institute of Oceanography and Fisheries

Women did not start participating in research activities at this Institute until the early 1970s, and now constitute about 22 per cent of the total staff.

4. The Petroleum Research Institute

This Institute was established in 1974. It has 60 female research workers, representing 37.7 per cent of the total number of research workers of both sexes (219).

5. The Agricultural Research Centre

This Centre includes 11 specialized research institutes, in which women represent close to 25 per cent of the total number of research workers.

In addition to the above-cited examples, there is a high proportion of Egyptian women in many other research institutes and centres, mainly:

- The Hydraulics Research Institute affiliated to the Ministry of Irrigation;
- The Health Research Institute, the National Drug Control and Research Authority, and the General Egyptian Authority for Biological Products and Vaccines, all of which are affiliated to the Ministry of Health and with the health services;
- The General Egyptian Geological Survey and Mining Projects Authority, the Nuclear Materials Authority, and the Centre for the Development of Industrial Design, all of which are research centres connected with the activities of the Ministry of Industry and Mineral Resources;
- The National Planning Institute, the Centre for Population Research and Studies, and the National Computer Institute, which are connected with the activities of the Ministry of Planning and the Central Agency for Mobilization and Statistics;
- The National Institute for Social and Criminological Research;
- The Housing and Urban Planning Research Centre, whose research activities are related to the work of the Ministry of Housing;
- The Telecommunications Research Centre, whose work is related to Ministry of Communications activities;
- The National Education Research Institute, whose research and studies are connected with the Ministry of Education;
- The Academy of Scientific Research and Technology, affiliated to the Ministry of Scientific Research. This is the main national institution concerned with planning scientific research policy and promoting its elements, as well as identifying national priority research plans and projects, and supporting and financing them;

The Academy of Scientific Research and Technology undertook in collaboration with UNESCO a national survey of institutions, authorities and units engaged in scientific and technological activities in Egypt. A report, endorsed by UNESCO, was prepared in 1984 on this survey, which indicated that women played an effective role in these activities, as detailed below:

First: The total number of scientists and technical and support personnel engaged in scientific and technological activities was 92,887, including 29,492 women, or 32 per cent of the overall figure.

The breakdown was as follows:

Scientists: 40,977, including 11,926 women (29.1 per cent);

Technical personnel: 12,306, including 3,967 women (32.2 per cent);

Support personnel: 39,005, including 13,599 women (35 per cent).

Second: The total number of scientists and technical and support personnel engaged in scientific and technological activities, by executing sector, was as follows:

Production sector: 17,771, including 3,768 women (21 per cent);

Higher education sector: 66,182, including 22,032 women (33.3 per cent);

Public services sector: 8,335, including 3,782 women (45.4 per cent).

Third: The total number of scientists and technical and support personnel engaged in scientific and technological activities, by activity, was as follows:

Scientific research and development: 90,919, including 28,939 women (31.9 per cent);

Teaching and training: 44,162, including 22,045 women (50 per cent);

Scientific services: 1,928, including 623 women (32.3 per cent).

Note: The breakdown by activity (in the three activities) does not match the total number of persons engaged in scientific and technological activities. The reason is that a number of these persons are involved in two areas simultaneously, i.e. university personnel who are involved in both research and development and teaching and training.

Fourth: Scientists and technicians engaged in scientific and technological activities are classified as follows, by qualification:

Ph.D.: 14,812, including 3,034 women (20.48 per cent);

M.Sc.: 10,339, including 3,083 women (29.82 per cent);

B.Sc. or B.A.: 15,826, including 5,809 women (36.71 per cent);

Intermediate or above intermediate qualifications (technicians): 12,306, including 3,987 women (32.24 per cent).

Fifth: Breakdown of scientists engaged in scientific and technological activities, by field of specialization:

Physics: 9,787, including 3,060 women (31.26 per cent);

Engineering and technology: 6,931, including 1,466 women (21.15 per cent);

Medical science: 8,463, including 3,122 women (36.89 per cent);

Agricultural science: 6,000, including 1,244 women (20.73 per cent);

Sociology and humanities: 9,796, including 3,034 women (30.97 per cent).

Sixth: Statistical indicators:

1. Number of women scientists, technicians and support personnel engaged in scientific and technological activities in Egypt: 674.5 per million inhabitants.

2. Women scientists engaged in scientific and technological activities: 271.01 per million inhabitants.

3. Women scientists engaged in scientific research and development activities: 261.48 per million inhabitants.

Participation of Egyptian women in scientific activities at the local and international levels

Egyptian women also participate in an effective manner in other scientific activities, such as libraries and documentation and information centres, scientific publication, patents, science museums, etc. They also work in science management, planning and executive domains, through membership in various scientific councils and committees, or by working in departments involved in formulating joint scientific and technological programmes between Egypt and international agencies or foreign countries.

Egyptian women also competently participate in the work of local and international scientific conferences, at which they present numerous papers and studies. Women always make up a significant proportion of Egyptian delegations to various international scientific conferences.

Egyptian women in Trade Union, Political and International Activities in the Field of Education

Egyptian women participate in trade union activities and play an effective role in this respect, despite the recency of their involvement in this domain. Women teachers have used trade union committees for discussion of their participation in public life, and their contribution to various social, political and cultural activities. They have also studied the question of harmonizing women's employment with their family responsibilities.

These studies have resulted in proposals and recommendations, most of which have been adopted, and legislation has been passed putting them into effect. Some examples are:

First: Achieving harmony between women's employment and their family duties

1. The establishment of day-care centres in various organizations, schools, co-operatives, etc. (This recommendation was adopted);

2. Codification of maternity leave for working women (Legislation was passed on this);

3. The possibility of unpaid leave for working women to care for their children (Legislation was passed on this);

4. Half-time employment at half pay for women;

5. The right of women to have both their pension and their husbands' pension, and the right of children to have the pensions of both parents (Legislation was passed on this);

6. The establishment of residences for women teachers posted away from their homes, to facilitate living close to their place of work, in order to install and settle teachers and organize the teaching and educational processes in an orderly manner (This was implemented).

Second: Participation in national work

1. A demand that female university graduates should perform the duty of national public service on an equal footing with male graduates who have the honour to perform military service (Legislation was passed on this).

2. A demand for courses on national consciousness for families of teachers seconded for employment abroad, in order to provide them with adequate information on their own country and on the countries to which they are posted (Such courses have been established).

Third: Participation in leadership responsibilities and occupation of higher positions in education

Women are increasingly occupying leadership positions with responsibility for formulating educational policies, planning and decision-making. Women have occupied the positions of Director-General and Under-Secretary of State at the Ministries of Education and Higher Education.

Fourth: Participation in providing services to Arab and African countries

Egyptian women have effectively participated in providing services to Arab and African countries and in assisting them with their educational renewal and the establishment of their educational systems. They have overseen the graduation of thousands of young women who later occupied leadership positions in their own countries.

Fifth: Women's participation in international conferences and meetings and in official assignments abroad

Egyptian women teachers have participated in the work of many international organizations, and have attended international conferences and meetings.

The role of Egyptian women in providing health care

Women first participated in the health services at the beginning of the last century, with the establishment of the School of Nursing. They did not enter the fields of medicine and pharmacy until close to the middle of the present century. The first woman doctor enrolled at the Faculty of Medicine at Fouad 1st University (now Cairo University) in 1939. The number of women doctors has steadily increased since then, particularly after the opening of Ibrahim Pacha University (now Ain Shams University). By 1984, female medical students represented about 35 per cent of the total as compared with not more than 10 per cent in the 1950s. There were 5,910 female and 13,268 male doctors under the Ministry of Health (30.8 per cent) (Directorate-General of Statistics, 1984).

The 11 faculties of medicine now graduate about 2,000 female doctors per year, approximately 90 per cent of whom join the Ministry of Health or its various institutions, while the remainder go to the universities and research centres.

Women doctors begin their assignments under the Ministry of Health at the end of their internship, as do their male counterparts. Women doctors spend one year at basic health care units (health service complexes, rural health care units, MCH centres, school health centres and health offices).

Women doctors may then apply for the post of resident doctor. Most of them choose specialization in paediatrics, gynaecology, internal medicine, laboratory work and blood transfusion services. Women doctors rarely seek specialization in surgery, osteology or urology. Similarly, they are not attracted to preventive medicine and public health, although there appears to have been a slight tendency towards the latter recently.

Many women doctors have reached a high rank under the Ministry. There are at present three with the rank of Under-Secretary of State, and dozens at the First Grade and Director-General levels.

Women and the pharmacy sector

Women recently began competing with men in the field of pharmacy, in which their number rapidly came to exceed that of their male colleagues. Women represented not more than 20 per cent of the total number of persons in this sector in the 1950s, but the figure rose sharply to 73.2 per cent in 1984. In that year, there were 1,832 women pharmacists and 671 males. The percentage of women has also greatly increased in the drugs sector, to 20,000, of whom about 5,000 have university degrees in fields such as pharmacy, veterinary science and science, in addition to others employed in administrative work and social service.

Egypt has seven faculties of pharmacy that graduate between them about 2,000 pharmacists a year, of whom about 1,200 are women. The majority of them are assigned to units under the Ministry of Health, and the remainder are employed at universities and research centres.

Women and dentistry

There are five faculties of dentistry in Egypt. They graduate a total of about 100 dentists per year, of whom about 55 per cent are women. Most of them are assigned to units under the Ministry of Health. In 1984, there were 1,469 women dentists in the health services sector, providing curative and preventive services at Ministry health units, including basic health care units, public and central hospitals and the units of the teaching institutes and hospitals authority.

In the various units under the Ministry and also in some of its authorities and companies there are women graduates of the faculties of veterinary medicine, science and engineering, particularly in the fields of laboratory work and blood transfusion, and in the Biologicals and Sera Authority.

Women also occupy numerous posts in administration, finance and secretarial work, in percentages approximating those of men and sometimes exceeding them.

Women and nursing

The nursing profession is almost exclusively female. The Ministry had established two schools for male nurses but one of them (at Helwan) has been closed, and the other, at Sohag, does not have many students. The Ministry of Health has at present close to 140 schools, which graduate a total of about 4,000 nurses per year, in addition to which there are schools of nursing attached to the university hospitals and the Higher Institute of Nursing, at four universities. There has been a most significant upsurge in the field of nursing in less than 20 years. Formerly, there were only a few schools for the training of senior nurses, nursing assistants, assistant midwives and health visitors, and one higher institute at Alexandria University that graduated a few dozen nursing supervisors a year. The latter go to universities, the armed forces and other countries, and only a very few are to be found in the employ of the Ministry of Health.

The 1970s witnessed a great revolution in nursing education. Over 12 schools were established in Cairo and the governorates. Three higher institutes of nursing were also established and a law was passed whereby all nursing supervisors are assigned to the Ministry of Health.

There was also a most significant development in the curricula of the nursing training courses. The nursing assistants and health visitors schools were abolished and were all converted to technical secondary schools of nursing. The following table indicates for comparative purposes the number of nursing staff in 1964 and 1984.

	Nursing supervisor	Nurse	Midwife	Assistant
1964	6	1 724	11 062	11 060
1984	1 553	45 531	19 530	19 530

Conclusion

Towards a better future

Egyptian women have distinguished themselves in all the domains they have entered, such as education among others. They have brought up young men and women who have shouldered Egypt's modern renascence.

Egyptian women have also proved their ability and competence in diplomatic work, as representatives of Egypt in consulates and embassies and at international conferences, particularly those concerned with establishing international peace and security. They are also members of peace organizations, the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization, and other organizations and have been elected to leadership positions.

In order to create a better future, Egypt is endeavouring to achieve the following:

- Compulsory education for all girls and boys in Egypt from six to 15 years of age (This is the basic education phase);

- Expansion of technical education and its development and improvement, in order to bring it into line with worldwide scientific and technological progress, and creation of stronger and closer ties between it, production establishments and the needs of society;

- Development of higher education curricula in order to bring them into line with the latest scientific achievements, and to make them fully relevant to practical applications in life, and to instil scientific thinking in youth and enable them to face and solve the problems of life;

- Emphasis on the importance of higher studies and research at universities, to link these with development policies and strategies, and to encourage and reward persons who undertake research aimed at solving the country's economic, social, health and population problems.

Development of Personal Law in Egypt

The much-discussed Personal Law No. 100 of 1985 was issued after the Supreme Constitutional Court ruled that the preceding one, Law No. 44 of 1979, was unconstitutional. Both laws are basically similar, except for a number of terms and expressions:

- The new law obliges a husband to pay his wife maintenance from the date of the valid contract even if she is affluent. Illness of the wife does not affect her entitlement to maintenance.

- The law also stipulates that if a husband refrains from paying for his wife's maintenance and persists in refraining therefrom, without declaring whether he is affluent or insolvent, he shall be immediately divorced. If he claims and proves inability, the court may grant him a grace period of not more than one month.

- The law stipulates that a wife has the right to ask for separation from her husband if she finds in him some ingrained defect which is incurable or curable only after a certain time. Experts are called upon in connection with such defects.

- The law further stipulates that the husband must indicate his marital status on the marriage contract. If he is already married, he must provide the name/s of his legal wife/wives and her/their address/es. The authenticating official must notify the wife/wives regarding the new marriage by registered letter with delivery return. A wife whose husband marries another woman may request a divorce if she suffers material or moral damage which would render continued cohabitation with him impossible, even if she had not made it a precondition that he would not marry another woman while legally married to her.

- The law also stipulates that a divorced man must provide his children from his divorced wife and their female guardian with an appropriate independent residence. If he does not do so during the legally prescribed waiting period during which a woman may not remarry after being widowed or divorced (iddat), they continue to occupy the marital dwelling without the divorced man for the duration of the period of legal custody. At the expiration of the period of legal custody, the divorced man may return to this dwelling with his children, if he has the legal right to assume custody.

UNITED
NATIONS

CEDAW

Convention on the Elimination
of all Forms of Discrimination
Against Women

Distr.
GENERAL

CEDAW/C/13/Add.3
20 February 1987

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination
against Women (CEDAW)

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES
UNDER ARTICLE 18 OF THE CONVENTION

Second Periodic Reports of States parties

Addendum

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

V.87-81918

The present report is a continuation of the Initial Report, doc. CEDAW/C/5/Add.1, of the GDR dated 12 November 1982.

INTRODUCTION

In the German Democratic Republic a social system was established where the exploitation of man by man is eliminated and where the creative potential of the people can fully unfold. This process is marked by continuous economic growth, social security for all, full employment, an advanced educational system and remarkable performances in science, technology and culture. Women have an outstanding share in these achievements.

The national income grew by 98 per cent from 1970 to 1985. Over the same period industrial output rose by [illegible] per cent while in the agricultural sector crop production was up 35 per cent, with animal products climbing 40 per cent. This dynamic process has continued in 1986. It provides the foundation for further raising material and cultural living standards. For instance, by 1990, i.e. within the historically short period of 20 years, 3.5 million dwellings will have been newly built or modernized; rents have remained low and stable for more than 40 years now. On an average they claim less than 3 per cent of family incomes.

It is only in an environment of peace that the GDR can pursue its social welfare policy. That is why it advocates a result-oriented, businesslike dialogue and cooperation with a view to normalizing the international situation and returning to détente. At numerous manifestations for peace in the GDR women have shown their firm resolve not to slacken in their efforts for its preservation. They actively support the world-wide drive of the Women's International Democratic Federation "For the People's Right to Peace". They thus live up to the principle formulated in the preamble to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women that the strengthening of [illegible] part of full

Forward-looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women up to the year 2,000 adopted as a result of the 1985 world women's conference.

The socialist German state is making a constructive contribution to the world-wide struggle for arms limitation and disarmament, for averting a nuclear inferno. It associates itself with the just demand for the establishment of a new international economic order. The government and people of the GDR stand firmly at the side of the peoples of Africa, Asia and Latin America in their struggle against imperialist aggression and interference, against neo-colonialism, racism, apartheid and fascism. This policy has the active backing of women in the GDR.

PART I

The Constitution of the GDR entitles and commits every citizen, man and woman alike, to take part in shaping the political, economic, social and cultural life of society and State. Man and women have equal rights (article 20, Constitution).

In the GDR women make up about half of the total workforce of approximately 8.5 million people (without apprentices). Over 90 per cent of women and girls of working age (fifteen to sixty) are gainfully employed, go to school or are enrolled at an institute of higher learning. Women account for about half of those who are taking part in the various upgrading courses to learn how to use new equipment or processes. Their professional and political activities have produced fresh successes in every field. At the same time important prerequisites are thus being created for systematically widening equal rights.

Since the submission of the GDR's initial report on the situation concerning fulfilment of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, doc. CEDAW/C/5/Add.1 of 12 November 1982, further legal arrangements have been made in the GDR to keep building substance into women's rights and to further improve the conditions for their enjoyment.

equal rights for women were repealed. The Constitution and all other laws and regulations reflect the provisions of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. All citizens are equal before the law. The laws of the GDR take care of and promote equal rights for women in all their aspects. Women's equal rights are a reality in every sphere of human activity.

Concerning article 3:

With the family code, the act on the integrated socialist educational system, the civil and labour codes and a host of other regulations designed to implement social welfare and family policies, further substance was built into women's rights in the GDR. This also meant that women were increasingly enabled to exercise their rights and to combine motherhood, family obligations and work responsibilities. There is every guarantee that infringements of women's equal rights are virtually impossible. Should this happen all the same as a result of individual error, women have many ways to enforce their right. They can have recourse to the civil, the family or the labour code or to the code of civil procedure as well as to other legislation. It is a general rule that action can be taken against infringements of citizens' rights through the courts as well as by way of petition or complaint.

Concerning article 4:

The accession of the GDR to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women does not give rise to new tasks for this country.

Concerning article 5:

It is one of the prime concerns of the Family Code to ensure equality of rights for man and women, which is a reality in professional life, in training and education as well as in day-to-day government practice and public life, to become still more pronounced within the

the spouses should be such that women can reconcile going out to work and social activity with motherhood (articles 9 and 10, Family Code).

Parents jointly exercise the right to bring up their children. If one parent dies or loses that right, the other parent exercises it alone (article 45, Family Code). Spouses represent each other in matters relating to their joint life (article 11, Family Code). The goods and chattels, property rights and savings acquired by one or both partners during their marriage through work or from income derived from work belong to both spouses jointly. Joint ownership ensures equality of rights for men and women in matrimonial property law. This applies in particular to the spouse who is in the lower income bracket or has not always been gainfully employed because of the need to bring up the children or for other reasons (articles 12 and 13, Family Code).

Giving birth, bringing up children and caring for them within the family is highly valued in the GDR. Caring for and educating children are joint concerns of parents and society. The country's social-welfare programme includes as a firm component a wide range of measures for mother and child, for the family and newly married couples. In case of motherhood social security is assured in the first place through maternity leave on full pay and through protection against dismissal for pregnant women and mothers within one year from the child's birth. Moreover, following maternity leave, each mother is entitled to release from work on full pay up to the end of the child's first year. Women having three or more children have a right, following maternity leave up to the child's eighteenth month, to claim release from work on full pay. During that time jobs and all related rights are preserved for them. In addition, every mother is paid a government maternity grant to the tune of 1,000 marks per child.

Moreover, to cover part of the cost required for a child's education the government pays a monthly allowance which from 1 May 1987 will be 50 marks for the first child, 100 marks for the second and 150 marks for the third and every further child. Another improvement of working and living conditions for mothers and families with severely handicapped children took effect on 1 May 1986.

The working and living conditions of women, and of all other citizens as well, benefit considerably from such other social welfare measures as an increase in interest-free loans to newlyweds and the partial waiver of loan repayment at the birth of each child, a wide-ranging programme of social and material assistance to families or single persons with several children, higher pensions and the fact that women's pensions grow with the number of births.

Concerning article 6:

Penal law gives women special protection. Traffic in human beings and the exploitation and encouragement of prostitution are liable to punishment (articles 123, 132, Penal Code).

Concerning article 7:

The Constitution establishes for every citizen, men and women alike, the right and the duty to take part in determining and shaping the political, economic, social and cultural life of socialist society. Entitled to vote is everyone who turns eighteen on election day. By that date GDR citizens are also eligible for the People's Chamber, i.e. the supreme legislative assembly, and for the local assemblies (electoral act of 29 June 1976). Women from all walks of life, regardless of world outlook or career, make full use of this right.

The political co-determination of women is reflected in the proportion of female deputies in publicly elected bodies at all levels.

In the People's Chamber one in three seats went to a woman. The socialist women's organization, the Democratic Women's League of Germany, has a parliamentary group of its own in the People's Chamber. The share of women deputies is 39 per cent in county assemblies, 43 per cent each in district and municipal assemblies, and 37 per cent in community assemblies. The number of mayoresses has gone up from 1,868 in 1982 to the present 2,192. In the GDR's largest organization of working people, the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions, 53 per cent of all elected officials are women.

land. DFD members exercise their right to co-determination in many ways. They play a constructive role in discussions on national economic plans, look into proposed plan targets and give advice on how to enhance the attractiveness of towns and villages.

Concerning article 8:

It is general practice for women to be among the members of GDR delegations going to international conferences, sessions of the UN, its specialized agencies or other international governmental and non-governmental organizations. Since the establishment of the CEDAW the GDR has been represented on it by a woman-expert. The GDR government gives special attention to matters of this nature.

Concerning article 9:

The provisions of the nationality act apply to all GDR citizens, men and women alike. As under all other laws and regulations of the GDR, women enjoy the same rights as men under this act.

Concerning article 10:

Since equality of rights cannot be implemented unless there is no sexual bias in education, equal educational opportunities for all, a basic human right, have been a reality throughout the GDR for decades. School attendance is compulsory up to the end of the ten-year polytechnical secondary school. Under article 25 of the Constitution each youth has a right and an obligation to train for a vocation. There are no tuition fees, neither at general schools nor at technical schools or institutes of higher learning. All students at institutes of higher learning or technical schools receive grants. At the twelve-year general polytechnical secondary schools allowances are paid. Polytechnical education is considered a major component of general education at socialist schools. Since girls receive the same education they have equal opportunities in choosing and practising a career. Today, nearly all female school-leavers (99.2 per cent) who do not go on to the next higher school learn a trade. At engineering and technical schools female students account for over 80 per cent of the total, while at institutes of higher education 52.5 per cent

There has been visible progress in terms of an increased share of women acquiring higher academic degrees. Twelve per cent more women than in 1975 took the lower-level doctor's degree (Promotion A), while for the higher level (Promotion B) the increase was 5 per cent over the same period. At institutes of higher learning women make up 8.5 per cent of professors and lecturers.

Concerning article 11:

Everyone has a right to work in the GDR. This is laid down for both men and women in the Constitution and specified in many other laws and regulations, notably the labour code. Agencies like the government labour exchanges, the supervisory bodies of the workers' and farmers' inspectorate and the trade unions monitor the observance of these rights. The courts, through their administration of justice, provide legal protection for the equal rights principle. There is no unemployment in the GDR. At present over 90 per cent of women and girls between 16 and 60 years of age are gainfully employed, attend school or an institute of higher education. Women who on account of their family situation or poor health cannot work full-time may under the labour code work part-time. The basic right to equal pay for equal work ensures that man and woman are on equal terms both in the work process and in society in general.

Women hold about one third of all executive or managerial posts in the economy, so that one in five executives in industry or agriculture is a woman. In commerce every other executive position is occupied by a woman. In the fields of culture, health care and education women provide some 57 per cent of all managerial personnel. In the judiciary, 53 per cent of directors and judges at county and district courts are female.

Pregnant women, nursing mothers and mothers with children of up to one year of age must not be given jobs which in the judgement of the company physician or the doctor at an antenatal care centre may pose a risk to the life or health of the woman or child. In those cases it is the duty of the company to assign to the woman concerned some other appropriate temporary work. Payment for that work must at least be equal to her previous average earnings. Pregnant women, nursing mothers and women who have children of pre-school age living with them must not work night shifts or

for ways of supporting women in the realm of education and further education. Entitled to assistance in their further training and education are those women who on account of their family obligations were released from work for lengthy periods or who work only part-time. They undergo in-service training to familiarize themselves with the work to be assigned to them or with the requirements of a new job. Allowance is made for upgrading programmes already taken. To make it easier for women to exercise their rights the possibilities of pre-school education at crèches and kindergardens were improved. Today, there is room at crèches for more than 60 per cent of all children of up to three years of age while kindergardens can absorb all children between three years and school-going age if their parents so wish. Moreover, schools have after-school centres that can be attended by pupils of grades one through four at their parents' request. The services provided by child-care centres are free of charge. All that parents have to pay is a small contribution towards the cost of meals.

Concerning article 12:

The GDR has a well-developed health care and social welfare system. As provided for in the Constitution mothers and children enjoy the special protection of society. The services of the health care system, including all medicaments prescribed by doctors, are free of charge. Health care for pregnant women, mothers and infants is provided by a close-meshed network of health care institutions. In 1978/79, a standard programme was introduced as a basis for the mandatory medical check-ups of pregnant women and of children offered by the more than 10,000 antenatal care and maternity advisory centres. For each child a personal record of its check-ups is kept which accompanies it all the way until it takes up employment.

Special efforts have been made in the area of primary out-patient gynaecological care. As part of the advanced industrial health-care system, company out-patients' clinics and departments provide mass screenings of women on a priority basis.

Concerning article 13:

The Constitution provides (article 34) that everyone has a right to

As regards borrowing from banks, men and women are treated as equals just as in all other spheres. Provisions on family allowances are reflected in the comments on article 5.

Concerning article 14:

Rural women, like all other women, enjoy equal rights with men in all spheres of life. At present over 43 per cent of those employed in agriculture are women of whom nearly 90 per cent have completed a course of vocational training. 40,000 women know how to operate advanced agricultural machines, i.e. some 15,000 more than 10 years ago. All social welfare measures fully apply also to women employed in the agricultural sector.

Concerning article 15:

Men and women are equal before the law and have the same right to be heard in court (article 8, Judicature Act). Anyone may address petitions or complaints to publicly elected bodies, their deputies or political or economic government agencies (articles 102, 103, Constitution). In line with the principle underlying article 20 of the Constitution, i.e. that all citizens are equal before the law, the civil code, in defining legal position and capacity to act, does not differentiate between men and women either. The principles of the civil code and many of its specific provisions are also designed to meet the interests of women. These provisions cover e.g. the protection of personal rights, the acquisition and ownership of private property, the conclusion of sales contracts, the use of services for residential and recreational purposes. The law of inheritance is another area reflecting the principles of equal rights and advancement of women. For instance, a provision assigning to the spouse, in addition to the legal portion, all objects forming part of the household as a rule benefits the wife since she can thus continue to live in her accustomed residential situation. A dissolution of the household through partition of the estate among several legal heirs is thereby prevented. Contracts that violate the equality of rights of women are void by virtue of article 68, paragraph (1) sub-paragraph (1) of the civil code in connection with article 20 of the Constitution. The civil

Concerning article 16:

The dependence of woman within the family and on her husband is a matter of the past. When a woman marries nowadays it is no longer because she wants to be provided for. Both men and women are in a position to freely choose their spouses.

The marriagable age for both men and women is eighteen (article 5, Family Code). Article 7 of the family code stipulates that the married couple shall bear a single family name. However, they are free to choose the name of the husband or the wife. Only registered marriages are valid (article 13, Civil Status Act). In articles 2, 9, 10, 11 and 12 of the Family Code the basic legal principle of equal rights is spelled out in greater detail to cover relations between husband and wife within the family. Accordingly, both husband and wife bear their share in bringing up and caring for the children, and in running the household. Relations between the two should be such that wives can reconcile work responsibilities and participation in public life with motherhood. Where husband or wife take up an occupation after being previously not gainfully employed and where he or she decides to undergo further education or engage in social work, the other partner should encourage such endeavours by showing consideration and providing assistance (article 10, paragraphs 1 and 2, Family Code). Under article 24 of the family code a marriage may be dissolved at the request of either spouse if the court has established that there are such serious grounds for dissolution that it is safe to assume that the marriage has lost its meaning for the marital partners, the children and, consequently, for society as well. Equal rights are fully applicable also in the Law of Divorce. Article 25 of the family code provides that the court decides which parent shall be given custody over minor children. The essential consideration in making this decision is in what way the continued education and development of the children is best assured. Neither the father nor the mother has a prerogative from which a claim to sole custody could be derived. The principle that the mother of a child born out of wedlock is entitled to full paternal rights was incorporated in the civil code. The law reflects both the high appreciation enjoyed by the marriage-based family and the

practice and a matter of course in the GDR that the mother alone exercises parental rights and custody. In that case the mother bears the responsibility for bringing up and caring for the child. She takes care of its education, looks after it and has all relevant powers of decision. At birth a child is given the surname the mother bears at that point in time. The mother decides where the child is to live, takes care of its legal representation and handles its property affairs. The material and cultural needs of the child are satisfied from the family budget by the mother (article 12, Family Code) and by the father in the form of maintenance (articles 46, 19 ff., Family Code). The abortion act of 9 March 1972 (Law Gazette I No. 89) and the first implementing regulation thereto of 9 March 1973 fully live up to the right and dignity of women, to the need to protect the life and health of mother and child and to strengthen the personal responsibility of the spouses, and in particular of women, for family planning, something that has already been practised in the form of a wide range of methods of contraception.

The provisions governing trusteeship (article 104 ff., Family Code), guardianship over minors (article 88 ff., Family Code) and adoption of a child (article 66 ff., Family Code) are identical for men and women.

As regards property relations between husband and wife the law provides that property acquired from the income of the spouses or from similar recurrent payments equal to income from work (article 13, Family Code) is joint property.

When a marriage is terminated, as a matter of principle the joint property and assets are divided into equal shares (article 39, Family Code). As this is done, no account is taken of possible differences in income between husband and wife from which the joint property was acquired.

In conclusion, the Government of the German Democratic Republic wishes to reaffirm that GDR legislation is in harmony with the provisions on the equality of women as contained in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. Against the background of its policies designed to secure peace and serve the people's welfare,